密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday September 6th 1919

Observations

By T. R. Jernigan

Yap Island and the American Cable Situation

The Japanese Problem in Hawaii

By C. K. Edmunds

The Banner Year in America's Foreign Trade

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Vol. X No. I

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	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2541	16572	.....	19113	7044	.....	281353	153216	.....	54.46	95400	50466	.....	52.90
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	863	20	.....	883	.....	553	16539	.....	14815	-89.58	3553	.....	9741	-274.16
Kaifeng-Honan	17578	18731	598	36907	12063	.....	750302	263198	.....	35.08	151178	.....	3347	-2.21
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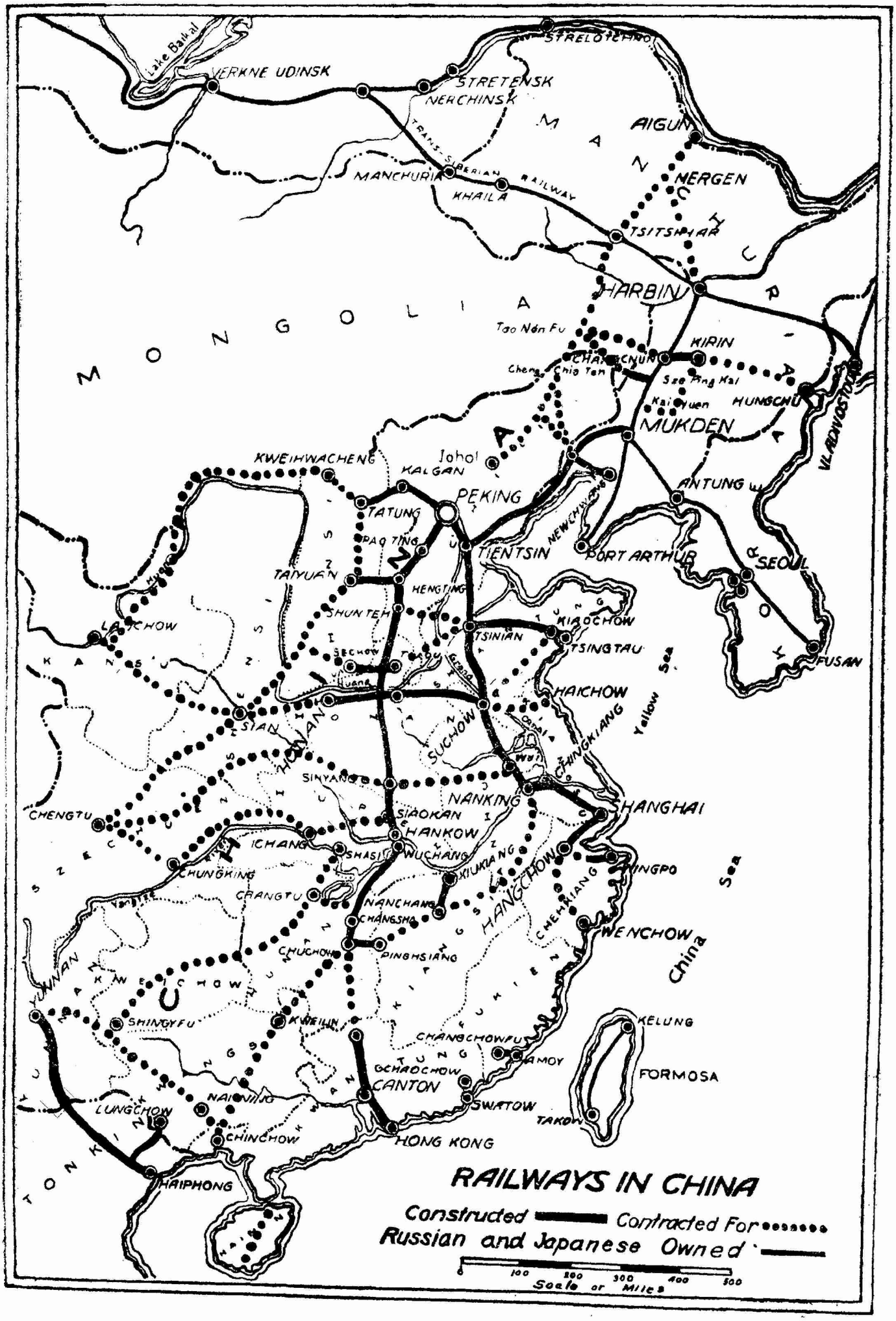
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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME X　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1919　　NUMBER 1

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Hankow, China.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DURING the first week in August, 1919, Mr. Kabsuki Debuchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Washington, D. C., issued a denial of the existence of a new Tri-Power agreement in respect to Asia. His denial was commented upon in the August 6 issue of the *New Republic* as follows:

> "The Japanese Charge d'Affaires emphatically and officially denies the existence of the Tri-Power agreement in respect to Asia which was described in last week's issue of the *New Republic*. We are glad to see it denied, and we respectfully suggest that the denial be filed with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for reference whenever it becomes necessary to discuss 'regional understandings' under Article XXI. In the meantime, we trust that Mr. Kabsuki Debuchi will not feel aggrieved at the existence of the rumor. The alleged agreement differs in no respect from the secret agreement, entered into by his government in the early months of 1917. If he thinks the allegation of a secret bargain unfair to his government, what must he think of the existence of a secret bargain at the expense of an associate in the war?"

THE rumor that such an agreement had been entered into by Japan, France and Great Britain has been in circulation in the Far East since the latter part of June. In Chinese circles in Peking the rumor had it in July that the agreement was between Japan and Great Britain only. Practically every American newspaper and magazine of note, reaching the Orient this month, contained accounts regarding the alleged "regional understanding." Now the Chinese and Japanese vernacular papers are full of it and unless something is done to stop the rumor, Allied interests and

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goodwill in China will be immeasurably damaged. It is gratifying indeed that the Japanese government through its official representative at Washington has denied the existence of this new "understanding," which if true would be nothing more than a reversion to the old "sphere of influence" doctrine in Asia. Although it is not usually the practice of governments to deny unfounded rumors, still much harm may be prevented in China to Allied interests if both the British and French governments will also issue denials as the Japanese government has done.

IN the REVIEW for August 9 appeared a comment on this subject, the basis of which was an *Asahi* dispatch to Japan from Washington, to the effect that Senator Sherman, in an address on the Shantung question had used the expression, "—as the Anglo-Japanese interests in the Far East are identical, America must pay careful attention as regards the safety of the Philippines." In the REVIEW's comment it was pointed out that this statement of Senator Sherman had aroused considerable discussion in Chinese circles, and that the concensus of opinion among the Chinese was that the report could not be true that Great Britain had concluded another secret agreement with Japan, chiefly because such an agreement would be against modern British principles and also that it would be violently opposed by the British colonies and dependencies such as India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Hongkong, and so on. The idea that France would involve herself in such a private compact is so ridiculous that it may be dismissed without thought. It would require a wide stretch of the imagination indeed to believe that France while asking the assistance of America against a revival of German influence in Europe, should at the same time conclude a new "regional understanding" with Japan on the other side of the world to keep America out of that part of the globe. This latter phase of the matter is the cause of the wide circulation of the rumor in America, for with Germany and Russia out of the game, naturally the only country that such an "understanding" could be aimed at would be the United States.

SO we may well conclude that the report is groundless—or worse, that it is pernicious —and that it should, for the best interests of all concerned, be vigorously denied from London and Paris as well as from Tokio. According to the report which appeared in the *New Republic* as well as the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Japan Advertiser*, and various Chinese papers, the alleged Tri-Power regional understanding marked out the following colonies and spheres of influence:

For France: Indo-China and Tonkin, eastern Siam, Yunnan and Kuangsi (the latter two are southern provinces of China). For Great Britain: India, Persia, Arabia, Tibet, western Siam, Burma, the Szechuen province (one of the largest provinces in China, with 68 million inhabitants), and the Kuantung regions forming the littoral of Canton. For Japan: Eastern Siberia and all of China except the regions "otherwise assigned." Within these several spheres of influence the parties to the entente would agree to respect concessions and investments now existing, and to accord each other reciprocal commercial opportunities. The almost instinctive feeling that so massive a division of Asiatic power cannot be contemplated by three foreign offices is somewhat offset by a realization that the agreement would not draw new lines so much as shade lines already existing—though they are here and there only faint. Indo-China and Tonkin have long been dependencies of France. Eastern Siam has been a dependency in fact if not name. In Kuangsi and the eastern part of Yunnan France has had a fairly clean sphere of influence. The western half of this latter province, as well as the great province of Szechuen, have for some time been a battle-ground for both French and British interests. This new agreement would simply settle both halves of the quarrel by giving England somewhat the better of the bargain. Few of England's other acquisitions would be novel. India and Burma are, of course, British colonies; Tibet and Western Siam are not far from colonial status; Persia, Arabia and Kuantung are regions which British influence has penetrated. It would be Japan, and not England and France, to whom the Tri-Power agreement would bring territory entirely fresh: those parts of China "not otherwise assigned"; eastern Siberia, with its incredible stores of iron, coal and timber. Concerning Japan's acquisition of commercial supremacy in these two fields we have had rumors from Capitals other than Paris. The Chinese press shows fear of a quick expansion of Japanese power in the northern provinces; from Omsk and Vladivostock and Tokio come reports that the Koltchak brand of democracy, based, as it is, on Japanese bayonets more than any other one factor, has paid a high price for the support of its eastern neighbor.

SINCE the foregoing paragraphs were written, a Reuter (official British news service) dispatch dated August 30 at Peking appeared in the various foreign newspapers of China as follows:

Regarding the article by T. F. Millard alleging that a secret agreement exists between Great Britain, France and Japan for the partition of China, the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, the United States Minister to China, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that he was convinced that there was no foundation of truth in the allegation.

The *Peking Leader* publishes the following:

The French legation is in a position officially and in the most formal manner to deny all the information contained in the said article concerning the conclusion of the alleged alliance by France regarding the partitioning of China.—Reuter.

The responsibility for crediting the rumor to Mr. T. F. Millard, former editor and publisher of this REVIEW, rests with the *Tokio Asahi*,

a Japanese newspaper, which printed the information in the form of a special Washington dispatch during the week ending August 23. Whether the Japanese dispatch is founded upon fact, or whether it is the usual line of Japanese propaganda in the Far East is not known at this time. In the course of the U. S. Senate's investigation of the Shantung decision four American "experts," Dr. E. T. Williams, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Dr. S. K. Hornbeck and Mr. T. F. Millard, were called before the Foreign Relations Committee for testimony on the subject. It is but natural that the Japanese should seek to discredit the testimony of these men or of any others who might seek to inform the U. S. government as to real conditions in the Orient, by charging them with responsibility for all "rumors" regarding the Far Eastern situation regardless of their probability or improbability.

THE recent policy adopted by the American Senate of discussing international affairs in open session has served to center the attention of the entire world upon that important body of America's legislative assembly. The discussions in the U. S. Senate of the peace treaty, especially that part pertaining to the Far East, now designated as the "Shantung Agreement," has had varying effects in the Orient. It has been especially disturbing in Japan, because that country has for the first time obtained a real idea of American sentiment toward Japan's actions in China and elsewhere. America is learning about Japan, about Korea and about China and the educational process has brought about many disturbing questions. No longer may these questions be answered by clever propagandists who have no fear that their statements might be inquired into. England permitted a condition to develop on the European continent that finally lead to the greatest world war. After the European experience, it is scarcely possible that America will go through the same process in respect to conditions in Asia. An excellent comment on what is taking place in America in respect to Far Eastern affairs is given by Dr. Paul Hutchinson of Shanghai in this month's issue of the *China Christian Advocate:*

> What would you have thought if, in 1913, upon the conclusion of a missionary address in an Ohio country church one Sunday morning, a grizzled farmer had asked you, "Why is Germany seeking to control the railroad to Tsinanfu?"
>
> An Ohio farmer asked me just that not so long ago, substituting, of course, Japan for Germany. And his question was an indication of the complete revolution that has taken place in American public opinion since the United States entered the Great War.
>
> The old days of our isolation of mind are over, whatever may happen to our political policy. Eighteen months of maps for breakfast did the trick. People will talk to you about Czecho-Slovakia to-day who wouldn't have known three years ago whether Fiume was a breakfast food or a new kind of perfumery. It is possible to get an opinion, intelligent or semi-intelligent, on such a question of foreign policy as the recognition of Admiral Koltchak from almost every man you meet. And this opinion is likely to be better balanced and more progressive than that to be found in most of the editorial columns.
>
> To the joy of the man who lives there, American attention seems to have centered upon the Far East. Three years ago the only American newspapers that had much to say about the Far East were the Hearst sheets. They preached a future war with Japan. Everybody suspected their motives, and no one credited their statements. Their enmity was a positive asset to the Japanese diplomatists.
>
> To-day nobody pays much attention to the Hearst papers, although they still keep up their fire. But attention is paid to hundreds of other papers which are devoting innumerable columns to discussions of Far Eastern affairs. An itinerant Japanese diplomatist can still get space to protest the honorable purposes of his country, but the Chinese delegates to the peace conference can get equal space for a setting forth of the Chinese position.
>
> I have touched the mind of the country in cities and villages in the East and Middle West. I do not think it too much to say that there is a *general* suspicion of the motives and program of Japan. The Japanese course at the peace conference, whatever it may have accomplished diplomatically, has undoubtedly cost that country the confidence of the American public.
>
> Three years ago the American public knew little and cared less about Japanese policy. It was ready to give Viscount Ishii a generous welcome and accept his

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speeches at their face value. To-day the combined eloquence of Viscount Ishii (who is just returning to Tokio because of an unfortunate "misunderstanding" as to the meaning of some diplomatic conversation at Washington), Judge Gray and Dr. Gulick cannot convince the rank and file of Americans that Japan is not playing the usual game of a military autocracy in the Orient.

Less than two weeks ago one of the most thoughtsul editors of our church made the statement that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America had thrown away its opportunity to become a real force by becoming too closely allied with the pro-Japanese cause. Dr. Gulick would have more chance of obtaining acceptance for his admirable immigration scheme were it not for the general belief that anything coming from him must be the work of the Japanese government. And the great American public is almost as suspicious of the Japanese government as is the Chinese.

One simple idea seems to have taken possession of America's mass consciousness. It believes that Japan is the Germany of the East. One does not have to suggest this idea. Everywhere one is asked if it does not explain most of the things that are now happening in the Orient. And it will take more than fair words and high banqueting to wipe it out.

It is likely, of course, to take some time for this feeling to reach the point where it demands action. The United States in thoroughly sick of foreign trouble. The seventy thousand dead who lie in France form a wholesome check to precipitate action in any quarter of the world. But with the passage of time, especially if proofs of Japan's imperialism accumulate, belief that China and Korea are being exploited for the benefit of an archaic militarism will lead to belief that such a policy cannot be permitted in a sphere where the interests of the United States are as great as they are in the Pacific.

P. H.

Observations

IT appears that the senior foreign newspaper published in China has become interested in the domestic affairs of the Philippine Islands, and to the extent of giving such importance to the "Filipino Pig" as to make this animal the subject of a leading editorial. The interest manifested has led to a searching study of the swine industry of the Islands and even the comfort of the pig has been thought worthy of record. It is related that the Filipino pig is no longer compelled to roam about in the bamboo groves and root for a living, but that all anxieties as to food and shelter have been removed by the care of it being now under the supervision of the better class of Philippine ladies. It could be inferred from this statement that the young ladies of the Islands are interesting themselves in whatever tends to improve the conditions of their home land, and it is improved as no other part of Asia. As the Filipinos are being educated and confronted with the problems of civilization they are beginning to appreciate an improvement even in the animal life around them. The pig is fortunate in having his wants provided for by those who know best how to administer relief, and to instinctively realize its freedom from the usual cares of pig life. It is certain that whenever the ladies interest themselves in the humane consideration for animal life there will soon be seen an improvement in the breed, and provisions for proper attention. The editorial referred to the educational outlook of the Islands, though only briefly, but the editor may have had more in mind an object lesson for Ireland. It is understood that in Ireland the people and the swine are both in an unhappy condition, and the people worse off than the swine,

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which at least are said to sleep in the same room with their owners. It is suggested that the administrative system introduced by the American government might be studied with advantage in connection with the reformation of Ireland, and there is no system that has given better results. Within the short period of twenty years the Filipinos have been so improved in all that constitutes good citizenship in that they have a legislature of their own to make laws, courts to interpret the laws, and the officials to enforce them. There is no record comparable to the record made by the American government in elevating the Filipinos and placing within their reach the opportunities which all men should have. If there be an object lesson in the system of colonization of any nation, the result of the system employed by the American government in the Philippine Islands has not been surpassed nor have they been approached in the happiness brought home to a people so long shut from the great outer world. When the condition of a people is such as to render them contented and prosperous, the natural consequence is that they will have a greater care for the comfort of the birds of the air and the beasts of the field. It is hoped that the day is not far off when the women of Ireland will enjoy the leisure and opportunity to arrange suitable places for their favorite pigs at night time and that the human being and the swine shall no longer lie down to sleep together in the same room.

THE decision of the Supreme Council that the Executive Head of the Hungarians was not to be a member of the Hapsburg dynasty appears to have caused a feeling of lamentation among some of the opponents of the League of Nations, and it is not unnatural. The principle of the League of Nations is understood to mean that no form of government is to be imposed on a nation against the will of its people, and that the people are not to be interfered with in the expression of their will. The readers of the REVIEW know that the strongest incentive to fight Germany was that the Hohenzollern dynasty aimed to impose its will on other nations, and imperiously. The records show that the German government deliberately planned to Germanize the world and subordinate it to German rule. It is also well known that the Hapsburg dynasty was the abettor and supporter of the Hohenzollern ambition, and at this date and experience it ought to be impossible for a Saxon in any sense countenance a member of either of the dynasties to encourage him to

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official position again. The Saxon who could harbor the thought would indeed be a curiosity worthy to be exhibited under a separate tent by a great showman like Barnum and Bailey. And it is a regrettable fact that some Saxon newspapers supposed to be of a standard grade are writing in a tone that Mr. Hoover was meddling in Hungarian affairs because he submitted to the Supreme Council at Paris that the Archduke Joseph should not be permitted to assume executiveship of the Hungarian people.

IT is fortunate that there is a Supreme Council whose office it is to speak on such subjects. If any body of men, sitting at beautiful Paris, threatened for four years with German revenge, could approve of any of the ex-Central dynasties returning to power, there would be no hope for peace in Europe. It is also fortunate that there is a Mr. Hoover in Europe to supervise the relieving of that starving people and to say what he thought of the political situation. If the Hohenzollern or Hapsburger is to return to power it is time for America to wash her hands of Europe and leave with the advocates of dynastic governments the responsibility of feeding dynastic subjects. According to a statement just made by Mr. Hoover it appears that Europe tour has received from America alone ten million tons of food, and that the contribution has mainly prevented a catastrophe. It is plain to the world that a war in Europe which lasted only four years has impoverished that part of the earth by leaving it without sustenance or money, and the reason is that its productive capacity has been centralized in military camps. The pages in history prove that nations governed as Germany and the Austria-Hungarian monarchies have never faced signal reverses without the most serious hardships to their subjects, and to-day the liberal governments are feeding the subjects of the two monarchies which aspired to rule all mankind. Can anyone reasonably doubt which is the better form of government?

WHEN President Wilson first arrived in Europe the popular reception accorded him indicated a misconception of his mission and the nature of the government he represented. In one of his informing contributions to American magazines on the war and kindred subjects Mr. Simonds writes, that the President was hailed by the European populace as an American Gracchi, and had he so willed could have organized the disordered elements of Europe and made himself master of the situation. But the President did not go to Europe to lead a crusade against legally constituted authority, and no one knew better than he the powers with which the constitution had invested the Chief Magistrate of his country. The President went to

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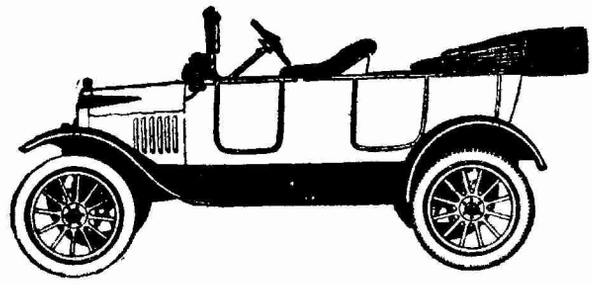

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Europe with full knowledge of the conditions prevailing there in consequence of the war, and before the people of that unhappy part of the world could live in peace and comfort again order would have to be brought out of the chaos in which they were involved. The two European governments which had caused the world war and the calamities that followed were overthrown and powerless to do more harm. The time had come to reconstruct Europe in order that dynastic ambition might never again plunge it into a war from which it had just emerged, and as much was the aim of the representatives of the Associated Nations in the Allied Cause when they convened in conference at Versailles. The aim was to make Germany the chief aggressor in the war to compensate for the losses suffered and to disarm her as a guarantee of future good behavior. The treaty shows the terms and compensation, and as a preventive to war the League of Nations Covenant provides for a tribunal to adjust disputes arising between the nations and which threaten to disturb their peaceful relations.

THE presence of President Wilson at the peace conference and the active part he took in its declarations has given Europe a new impression of American institutions. It was the first time in the history of the government that a President of the United States had visited Europe or the British Isles during his term of office, and the national custom would not have been departed from except for the great international exigency that had arisen. A world war had just ended, and it was necessary not only to bring relief to the wounded nations, but to find the remedy against future wars as much as was within human capacity. Whether the conference has been a success or not is still an unsolved problem, but the aim of it was worthy and noble to be associated with the aspirations of the American government. Never before was a government represented at any conference of nations less unselfish than the purpose of the President and his associates when they took their seats in the council room at Versailles. The chapter then written in diplomatic history was new. The world could read that there was yet one nation which could undertake the adjustment of international affairs without being influenced by a selfish consideration of any nature. It was an object lesson to Europe and the world, and it was in every sense that the American President should be present in order that the peoples of all lands might see and hear what his government represented and the full bearing of what it stood for. If the President has failed to accomplish all he wishes is that a reason why he should not have made an effort for the present and future peace of the world? The germ of American institutions has been planted

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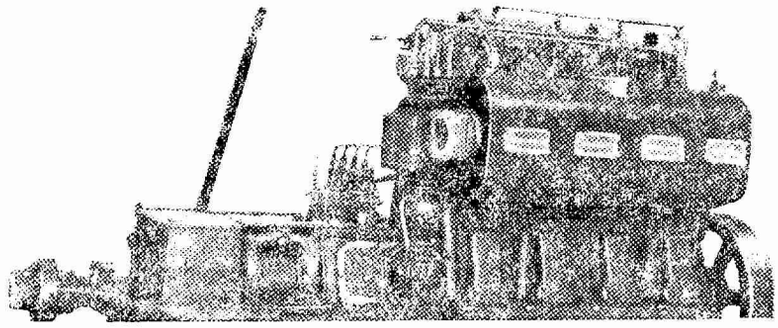

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WITHOUT a government in constitutional order China has succeeded in making herself an international subject and at the same time sidetracked the real cause of her grievance. It is reported that the French Senate has expressed the opinion that all treaties and agreements between Germany and China were annulled by the declaration of war, and the opinion is supported by the highest international authority, but the French Senate might have gone another step by indicating what importance it attached to the paper writing it gave Japan endorsing her right to be in Shantung. If the treaties and agreements China had entered into with Germany were annulled when China declared war against Germany it would seem a logical question, as to what authority France now has for favoring the certificate in writing to support Japan's bad claim to take possession of any part of the province of Shantung? Certainly Japan could not reasonably contend that because she drove the Germans from Tsingtao it follows that the port was her property in the sense of being an heir to Germany. China was then a neutral state and had leased one of her ports to Germany, but when China declared war against Germany the lease ended with the declaration and the heirship of Japan also came to an end, as did the endorsement of the French government.

BUT in addition to the lease to Germany Japan claims under other paper writings executed directly to her by the Chinese government, and confirming all of Japan's contentions to be in Shantung. There is hardly a doubt that such paper writings are held by Japan and that they are subsequent in date to the lease to Germany and not disturbed by the declaration of war because also subsequent in date. Now what is to be done about these paper writings of subsequent date? There could probably be a friendly adjustment of the German lease, if that was all, but can Japan be expected to give up the business advantages she has in Shantung and ceded to her by the only recognized government of China? And what league or covenant would have the authority to interfere in the private transactions which it appears have been made between China and Japan? It is evidently here that the difficulty of relieving China may arise. As stated, the German lease might be satisfactorily arranged, and for the reason that it presents a subject of international bearing, but there are no such kindred subjects connected with the private transactions between China and Japan.

AND another question is, to what extent did the French and British governments intend to endorse for Japan. If the endorsement meant that Japan could go on and do what the German lease provides may be done, then there is nothing effective in the statement that the declaration of war annulled the lease, and on the other hand, if the lease was made null and void by the declaration the endorsement did not extend beyond that date. And as if the whole matter was not sufficiently complicated there is put into the treaty of peace the provision plainly admitting and recognizing the right of Japan to be in Shantung. In one sense this provision of the treaty may be said to simplify the situation in that the signatory of the nations to the treaty ratify the act of the nations which originally endorsed for Japan. From any viewpoint it looks like a diplomatic victory for Japan from the start to the finish. But suppose Shantung is restored to China the province comes immediately under the Peking government, the only one recognized by foreign Powers, and there can be but little doubt as to what that would mean. The wayfarer need not be told that in view of the character of the business relations between Peking and Tokio the Japanese would not be repelled by offering Peking a respectable sum of money for a mortgage on Shantung province, although the boundaries described in the mortgage included the home and grave of Confucius. If Shantung

should be restored at this date it would come within the jurisdiction of the authority governing at Peking and that authority would quickly use the opportunity for borrowing money and a lender would be ready on the other side of the China Sea. The writer has decided convictions that China is the legal owner of Shantung province and that it should be returned, but the power that at present governs China, from an international standpoint, has encumbered the province by conveying to another nation certain privileges and rights which have become vested interests, and which cannot be summarily abrogated. Whatever the moving consideration influencing England and France to endorse the claim of Japan to Shantung, the fact remains that there is such an endorsement, and that Japan is holding the endorsers responsible. The American government is not going to involve itself into a difficulty with England and France over a province of China when a Power is allowed to govern at Peking which has repeatedly affirmed the endorsements. There is no sense in going about the world orating on the sovereignty of China when there appears not enough sovereignty in the people to drive Little Hsu out of Peking.

IT is about time to again remind some of the newspapers and orators that the American government had nothing whatever to do with Japan being in Shantung, and that when Japan was attacking Tsingtao that government had not even declared war against Germany. Another reminder is that Japan would not make war on Germany at all until the Allied nations of Europe had given her a written agreement that she should become the heir of all German rights in the province of Shantung. And another pertinent reminder is that when the American government declared war it knew nothing whatever of the agreement and was kept in ignorance during the whole of the war of the important document. It has been stated as a fact that Japan would not become a participant in the war until her heirship of Germany was guaranteed in writing, and the guaranty was given by the British, French, Russian, and Italian governments. Now here is a plain case when four European nations wanted Japan to attack Germany they agreed in writing to support Japan in her claim to all the industrial rights and privileges possessed by Germany in a Province of China. By virtue of this agreement Japan maintains her right to be in Shantung, and anenterprising people like the Japanese have not neglected to avail themselves of an opportunity thus given. If China was practically forced to lease Tsingtao to Germany, and such is the general opinion, then all rights acquired under the lease as well as the lease itself would probably be held invalid in a court of law.

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AND the court China should appeal to is the League of Nations. If the peace conference at Versailles had done nothing more than make a treaty with Germany it would have disappointed the expectations of an intelligent world. Public sentiment and the times demand an International Tribunal before which a nation can appear for the adjustment of her complaints. It would have reflected unfavorably on the statesmanship of the age had nothing more been done at Versailles than make a treaty. Something more and greater was required of world statesmanship, and the representatives of the Associated Allied Nations determined that something more should be done. The League of Nations is the result of that statesmanship, and should have a fair test before condemned. It will at least curb the mania of some governments to annex large areas of real estate and then have to buy what they eat and wear from other countries, the proof of a poor agriculturist. The thoughtless criticism of the league in some quarters is the evidence of the reactionary whose eyes never open to a brighter future and who is satisfied to support the principles and doctrines which have so long shackled progress and held people in subjection. The same fondness for real estate which caused Italy to stretch her hand towards the German settlement at Tienstin would stretch its hand towards South America if it did not see on the American continent a flag capable and ready to protect it. There was no necessity to refer in any sense to the Monroe Doctrine in the League of Nations. The American government knows the origin and meaning of the doctrine as well as how to enforce it should the necessity arise.

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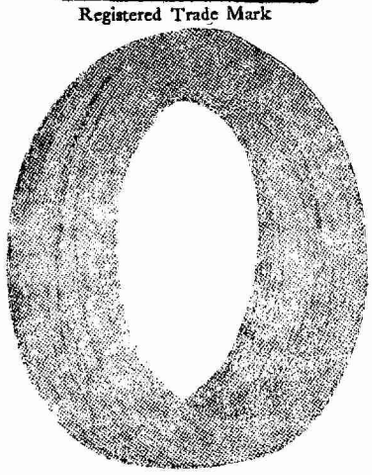

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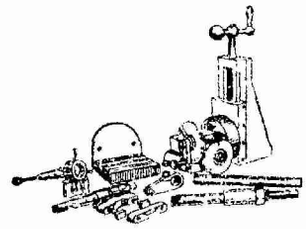

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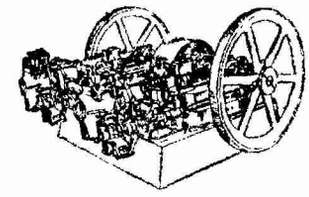

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THE conference of Western returned students which has been in session at Shanghai should prove the nucleus of a public sentiment in China without which the day of reform is far off. The conference was addressed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The subject selected by Dr. Sun was "Know Yourself," a subject philosophers have been trying to understand since Plato discoursed in the groves of the Athenian Academy. But Dr. Sun gave the subject a practical bearing in that he wished to impress on the young men present that they must know the condition of their country before they could intelligently undertake to reform it. The young men addressed by Dr. Sun are a part of the agency which must confront the reactionary power in China and defeat it as a governing power ere China can hope to be an independent nation. The Doctor was on solid ground when he advised that the name of a republic should not satisfy the aspirations of a Chinese patriot, that there could be wrongs and crimes committed under the name of liberty, and the grossest maladministration under the name of a republic. Imperialism ruled at Rome when Augustus designated Rome as a republic, and Cromwell was no less a dictator because he was called Protector. What Dr. Sun is understood as wanting is a Republican form of government for China in practical working order, with a written constitution granting and defining the powers of government, and officials elected to office under such a constitution. China ought to have just that form of a government. It would be suited to the nature of the people of China, and her young men owe it to their country to make it free and independent. "One hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name."

IN reading the published interview with Mr. C. T. Wang at Paris there is no reason for the intimation that he meant to charge President Wilson with being "bamboozled into allowing Japan to retain Kiachow in exchange for the racial equality which he knew perfectly well the American Labor party would never admit." If the President was "bamboozled" it was more likely he experienced the feeling, whatever it is, when confronted with the secret treaties his Allied friends "over the water" had withheld

from his knowledge. The President well knew that the racial equality of the Japanese would not be tolerated in his country, although they were the allies of the Britons, and he could have turned his back on the Kiachow question without the slightest danger to American interest. If the President had said that he would return to America and negotiate a treaty with Germany on the basis of his fourteen points, who then would have been bamboozled? It is published that the French Senate has only recently declared, that France would not be safe without the assured assistance of America in the event of another attack. America is friendly to France, and yet the nation that France mostly relies upon is connected with an uncultured word, and with a senseless innuendo, by a newspaper that ought to give more study to national and international courtesy and propriety. President Wilson went to Versailles to have the principle of the League of Nations incorporated into the treaty and it is so incorporated. If the Republican Senate refuse to ratify the treaty it has the power to do so, but the Republican party will not elect the next President on a Kiachow platform.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

The Japanese Problem in Hawaii

BY C. K. EDMUNDS

IT is growing steadily clearer that the incompatability of the militaristic and autocratic ideals of the present Japanese government with the democratic and equal-rights-for-all policy of the United States may lead to a clash that will not be limited to ideals. If the leaders of Japan cannot see that their present foreign policy, especially *vis-a-vis* China, is against the ultimate best interests of their own land, or if other leaders more in tune with the spirit of the new era inaugurated by the advent of peace (incomplete as that may really be) cannot secure control, it would seem inevitable that at no remote future a serious crisis will arise in which the United States and Japan will be the principal parties.

The recent advent of the Great American Armada in the Pacific and the expenditure of G.$30,000,000 in making Pearl Harbor in Hawaii the greatest naval stronghold in the Pacific, as well as the establishing of other heavily fortified points, and the recent decision of the U. S. War Department to station permanently in the Islands thirty regiments of infantry, artillery and engineers, all indicate that our authorities are not utterly oblivious of the importance of our most western outpost.

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In this connection one aspect of the internal affairs of Hawaii is of immediate concern and is, happily, receiving a measure of public attention; for naturally enough it is at this midway point in the Pacific, which both separates and connects these two lands of opposing culture and ideals, that the conflict between American and Japanese political aims has reached a crisis which can no longer be ignored with safety.

Some competent observers are declaring that within a dozen years the political control of Hawaii will rest with the Japanese of the Islands, for more than half of the total population of the Islands is already Japanese and the number of Japanese male adults exceeds that of all other races combined.

Valuable as the Islands undoubtedly are as shown by exports exceeding $75,000,000 annually with a population of only 250,000, their strategic value is of even greater importance standing as they do almost at the very center of the Pacific which is to be the theater of commercial and political interest of the future.

The Japanese originally brought to Hawaii as contract labor for the great sugar plantations, under bond as to their return, automatically acquired the right of continued residence when annexation of the Islands by the United States destroyed the validity of these former contracts. While no further immigration of males has been permitted, the law does allow the entry of so-called "picture brides" and this privilege has been and is being pushed to the limit. No less than 200 picture brides recently arrived in a single week. The number of Hawaii-born Japanese is now very considerable and these are of course American citizens. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii has also given citizenship to the goodly number of immigrant Japanese who rendered military service under the U. S. flag.

While the complexity of races in Hawaii is no greater than in Massachusetts, for the number of different races is there even greater than in Hawaii, the great divergence between the races is the unique characteristic of the situation in Hawaii. It is this phase of the problem which is just now exciting such public interest in the Islands. For the "hyphen" needs to be eliminated in Hawaii as much as on the mainland of America. These Hawaii-born Japanese must needs be Americans and for the most part seem anxious to become such not only technically but truly. This is one hopeful sign. But their successful Americanization depends on the type of education they receive. Up till now the Japanese have not only maintained their own language schools in Hawaii but these have

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been entirely under the control of the Buddhist order and have fostered Japanese and Buddhistic ideals rather than American and Christian ideals. In Japan itself there is a complete divorcement of religion from public education so that this presumption of the priests in Hawaii is even more unwarranted. Moreover these language schools have definitely aimed to develop loyalty to the Japanese Emperor rather than to Uncle Sam. The realization of this fact coupled with the rapid increase in the number of Japanese entitled to citizenship has recently so aroused public sentiment in the Islands that some solution of the problem is being demanded not only by the leading Americans but by the more thoughtful of the Japanese themselves. This summer's conference of the teachers of these language schools, numbering thirty-five, declared against the continued control of these schools by the Buddhist priests and the latter have been forced to relinquish their hold and beginning with September these schools will enter on an entirely new period. This is the second good sign of the times.

A third good sign is given by the mutual friendly attitude of the Japanese and Americans in the Islands. There are exceptions of course, but the degree of harmony is very striking. It is based however upon a very clear-cut distinction between the worth of the Japanese individual resident in Hawaii and the acts of the militaristic autocracy at present controlling the foreign policy of Japan. While at least the younger generation of Japanese, born in Hawaii, are loyal to their Americanism, it cannot be overlooked that not a few of the Japanese in Hawaii place the interests of Nippon above those of the United States. The local Japanese newspapers persist in fostering this spirit and in regarding Hawaii's Japanese as subjects of the Mikado and subject to his orders rather than to the laws of the country in which they live. Hence it is high time that this source of friction be eliminated and a clear and steadfast policy of true Americanization be insisted upon in Hawaii as well as everywhere else on American soil.

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The Internal Peace Conference

THE recent appointment of General Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Peking, as Northern chief delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, is now viewed generally as a desirable outcome of the present most awkward political situation in China. It is believed in well-informed quarters that General Wang may be able to arrange a peace between the North and South though temporary it may be. A patched-up peace is considered by some as something better than the continuation of the anomalous state of affairs in the country. News from Peking indicates that General Wang is now consulting Chu Chi-chien, former Northern chief delegate at Tientsin, and will come to Shanghai to resume peace negotiations as soon as he has read over all the documents bearing on the question. Some of the members of the former peace delegation have been persuaded to remain, and a few new members will be added to the reorganized delegation. It is here learned that Tang Shao-yi, Southern chief delegate, will consent to negotiate with General Wang. Mr. Tang's policy is said to pay no attention to the personnel of the Northern delegation, and to negotiate with anyone from Peking who is able to accept more or less the terms offered by the South. It will however take some time before the peace negotiations can be resumed, inasmuch as both sides appear to be not anxious to name a date for the resumption of the conference. Some political somersaults will have to take place before both delegations will meet at Shanghai to discuss the questions of the unification of the North and South.

In spite of all this, there is a better prospect of an early peace than ever before. Firstly, it appears that an understanding has been reached between the Northern and Southern delegates regarding some more important terms of settlement. It must be noted that General Wang is a leader of the An Fu Club, which is dominated by the Northern military people. As such he is in a better position to gauge the attitude of the Northern militarists as well as that of the Southern militarists who have recently been in constant communication with the former. One sign of the existence of an understanding between the Northern and Southern militarists is the absence of opposition from the South-western military leaders to the appointment of General Wang as Northern chief delegate. General Tang Chi-yao, military governor of Yunnan, who is considered as one of the two important leaders of the South-west, did protest against General Wang's appointment once, but has not said a word against it since General Wang's appointment had been gazetted. General Lu Yung-ting has so far held his silence, although the Southern leaders have been repeatedly wiring to him for advices regarding his attitude towards the appointment. As a result, the military government at Canton, the center of the South-western opposition, has been unable to make a definite announcement as to whether it is in favor of General Wang's appointment or against it. The approachment of the militarists of the North and South will likely hasten the much-needed peace, and General Wang Yi-tang,

10-020

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as Northern chief delegate, will constitute a fitting medium to end the trouble temporarily.

Political dissension in the South is another reason for the general belief that the hope of an early peace may be realized. There are three main parties in Canton aside the military leaders in Kuangsi and Yunnan. The parties are Chin Hsueh Hui headed by Tsun Chun-hsuan, the parliamentary group and Dr. Sun's party. The Chin Hsueh Hui, constituting only a part of the Canton military government, has in the past attempted to monopolize the political situation, and represent the South-west in dealing with Peking. It succeeded in coming to an understanding with former President Feng Kuo-chang, former Prime Minister Chien Nun-hsun, President Hsu Shih-chang, and Kung Hsiang-tsai, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister. It had been hoping that Mr. Kung would be appointed Northern chief delegate. Instead, the Peking government appointed General Wang to head the Northern delegation, and thus thoroughly disappointed the party. In consequence the Chin Hsueh Yui shows opposition to General Wang's appointment uncompromisingly. The other two parties all along advocated that the South-western provinces should first be consolidated prior to the resumption of negotiations and that when the negotiations are resumed, there should be one controlling policy. The Chin Hsueh Hui has however been charged with making arrangements without their knowledge, and with harboring selfish motives. Seeing that the opposition of the Chin Hsueh Yui to General Wang's appointment to head the Northern chief delegation has been principally due to its failure to arrive at an understanding with him prior to his appointment, the other two parties have jointly decided to facilitate the work of General Wang rather than obstruct it. The political dissension in the opposition camp is interpreted as another cause for hastening the unification of China.

It is learned from a member of the old parliament who has recently returned from Canton that the opposition government will insist upon the dissolution of the new parliament in Peking and the abolition of the Japanese Military Agreement as the condition for the resumption of the peace negotiation. Whether the opposition government will be able to realize its wish is a big question. In the meantime the old parliament is trying to secure sufficient members of the old parliament who are scattered all over the country to make a constitution for the country. Other points of

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serious dispute are the vice-presidency and the tuchunship. Who will be the Chinese Vice-President? It is a question which few can answer correctly. General Tuan Chi-jui would not mind having the post second in honor. Mr. Tsun Chun-hsuan has been working for it for some time. General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, has been aspiring for the honor. General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, once almost got it. Judging from the present political situation, the most hopeful candidate for the post is General Lu Yung-ting.

Yap Island, America and Shanghai

YAP is the name of a small island of the Caroline Group located approximately 2,000 miles southeast of Shanghai and formerly belonging to Germany. According to the division of German territory that took place at the peace conference all the German islands north of the equator went to Japan under a mandatory. This was supposed to include the island of Yap, a mere speck on the Pacific—unimportant as territory—but of tremendous importance to American and other foreign interests in China because of the location there of a station of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. The submarine line of the Commercial Pacific cable from Shanghai goes direct to Yap where it joins the main trunk line between San Francisco and Celebes. The island of Guam, also a cable station and an American possession, is about 500 miles northeast of Yap. Manila is about 1,200 miles northwest of Yap. So much for the location.

During the past week there has been a veritable journalistic "storm" in the Japanese newspapers because of a Japanese despatch from Washington to the effect that President Wilson had told members of the Senate that the Anglo-Japanese convention allotting the islands north of the equator to Japan and those south of the line to Australia, would not interfere with the American maintenance of a cable station on the island of Yap, because in framing the peace treaty he had expressly stipulated for American control of the island for this purpose. In a discussion of the matter in the *Japan Advertiser* of August 26, the statement is made that no reference to the President's statement is found in the peace treaty except Annex VII in which Germany renounces all her rights in the cables from Yap

10-022

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CASH CAPITAL, G. $3,000,000.00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1919.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and with Agents, ...G.	$	3,182,795.96
Stocks and Bonds,		15,356,125.46
Real Estate, unincumbered,		637,734.42
Loans on Real Estate,		106,500.00
Loans on Collateral,		200,000.00
Accumulated Interest and Rents,		131,575.59
Reinsurance due on Paid Losses,		91,466.42
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, ...G.	$	19,706,197.85

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital, ...G.	$	3,000,000.00
Reserve for Outstanding Losses,		1,083,744.99
Reserve for Reinsurance,		7,601,014.04
Reserve for all other Claims and Liabilities,		515,026.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES, ...G.	$	12,199,785.53
NET SURPLUS, ...G.	$	7,506,412.32
Surplus to Policy-Holders, ...G.	**$**	**10,506,412.32**

Total Losses Paid since Organization of Company,
G. $91,623,036.51

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to Guam, to Shanghai and to Menado. Senator Lodge stated that in his opinion the treaty gave the Five Powers the authority to dispose of the islands as they saw fit. Naturally he and the American people at home and especially the American merchants in China desire to know whether the island of Yap and the cable station go to Japan.

American business in China for the last two years has been sadly handicapped by the cable situation. In many cases it has been quicker to send cables by mail than by submarine wire. Now several months after the close of the war, the situation is still intolerable. Delays average from six to fifteen days. "Urgent" messages for which merchants have paid triple price (and are only allowed one a day) require two and three days. The wireless service is still new and uncertain and is congested with official government business. Managers of responsible American firms in Shanghai maintain that their businesses last year would have been at least a third larger in volume had the cables been up to pre-war strength. At least a half dozen American firms claim that they have lost business running from one to three million dollars in the last six months because of the cable delays.

The cable delay is not the worst of the trouble. The cable is often out of business because of breakage. Sometimes the break is "just off" the China coast and has been charged to Chinese pirates. "Who instigates these pirates?" At other times the breaks occur in deep sea near Guam. This trouble did not prevail before the war. Now it is the regular thing. Japanese merchants in Shanghai benefit in almost equal proportion to the discomfiture of American firms. They have good cable service between China and Japan and use their wireless between Japan and the Pacific Coast. They also use their ship wireless in getting their business across to their American connections.

After all is said and done and all explanations are made, it is to Japan's benefit and to the sole benefit of her present policy of aggression in China to keep America in the dark. A "broken" cable brings about the darkness. A cable station under the control of the Japanese means darkness in America as to what Japan is doing in China. It means bankruptcy to American firms in China for without instantaneous cable communication modern business is impossible.

Altruism may be all right, but the person or nation that keeps its head in the clouds and ignores the pitfalls set by robbers and burglars on the ground is a plain fool. It is hoped that this vital communication system between China and America will be kept in American hands. A little firmness now will save much good American blood and treasure a little later on. With the U. S. cable station at Yap in Japanese hands, American merchants in China might as well close up shop and go home.

J. B. P.

News from Hankow

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan of Tsing Hua College, Peking, who is in the Kuling estate, is planning to leave soon for Peking.

News has been received from merchants in Hangchow, Hunan, to the effect that on account of dry weather for forty days throughout the rice crop in central Hunan of the current year is very precarious.

Hunter Mann, manager of Gillespie & Sons, and president of the American Association of Central China, left on Tuesday, August 26, on a short furlough for the United States, where his wife has preceded him.

The general managers of the Fu Chung Corporation, a British-Chinese mining enterprise, announces that the sales of their Honan anthracite coal for the month of July last amounted to 57,838 tons, while the amount sold in July last was 58,720.

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A representative of the Shantung people, who came here some time ago to unite with the students union here in their action toward the Shantung problem, left for home this week, his actions being closely watched by the authorities of this province.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission left for the United States on August 25 and many friends saw him off at the bund among whom were the representatives of the Hankow gentry. Bishop Roots expects to be back after five months.

The American Trading Company of Hankow has recently removed to their new office in No. 15 Panoff Building at the corner of Kitaiskaia and Nerpinskaia in the Russian Concession, their old office in the British Concession being too small for their accommodation.

Mrs. Arnold Foster, widow of the late Rev. Arnold Foster who died in Hankow on July 30, is now trying to obtain helpful extracts from the correspondence of her late husband in order to print it in a booklet form which she is anxious to bring out next year.

Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent and engineer-in-chief of the Yeh Ping Iron & Coal Company, has been elected president of the Wu-Han branch of the Western Returned Students' Union of Shanghai at the meeting held in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. building last week.

It is reported that the Peking government has issued a decree disapproving the removal of the rice embargo in Honan on the ground that the removal of the rice embargo may cause serious unrest among the people in that province where the demand for rice from the people and the soldiers is very great.

It is understood that samples of insect pests and shoots destroyed by them are being forwarded to the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking from eastern Honan where the pest has worked serious havoc. It is hoped that the Nanking College will devise some means for checking this pest.

The Hankow Philanthropic Association is in receipt of a telegram from the Peking M. P.' s of Hupeh birth that they are making efforts to contribute something for the flood relief work of Hupeh. It is also rumored that many natives of Hupeh in prominent positions in Hupeh are also considering this problem.

A concert was given at the Union Church in the Kuling estate at the beginning of last week by J. Hammond Reed who was assisted by Mrs. Beale, a soprano of Shanghai. This concert is the third one Mr. Reed has given in Kuling this year. The program was composed with the view of illustrating the school of the modern composers.

News has been received from Ichang that the spread of the opium vice is being arrested through the efforts of the anti-opium society of Ichang that is in cooperation with the military leaders in western Hupeh. The activities of opium smugglers and dealers are found decreasing, and the poppy growers are urged to replace the poppies with cereals or other plants.

The s. s. *Samsui* of the China Navigation Company which left Hankow on the morning of August 24 with a heavy load of bean cake bound for Swatow suddenly sunk in the Hukwang cut off. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained and as far as is known only one supercargo lost his life, although the steamer is believed to be a total loss.

According to a recent correspondence from Chikungshan, the popular summer resort, the missionary population at that place is as follows:

	American	British	Other Nationalities
Adults.....	235	84	48
Children	165	36	36
	400	120	84

Grand total.....604

Mao Chang-tze, director-general of the office for the development of a modernized Ichang, has recently petitioned the provincial government of Hupeh, urging the latter to reconsider the proposed scheme of development that has been kept in abeyance on account of the civil war. Ichang is to-day an important port on the Yangtze and its increasing prosperity necessitates the development of a modern city.

The movement to found a Hupeh People's Union has proved a failure on account of the disapproval of the provincial authorities who declared the promotors as being connected with some Bolshevik leaders and the union as an organ for Bolshevik propaganda. The purpose of the said union was to vent the people's opinion on affairs directly concerning their interest and to carry on the patriotic movement.

The Lawyers' Club of Wuchang and Hankow recently addressed a long letter to the President, the Cabinet, the Houses and the people of the United States of America, which was carried to the States through the kindness of Bishop Logan H. Roots who is now on his way to America. The gist of the letter is an urgent

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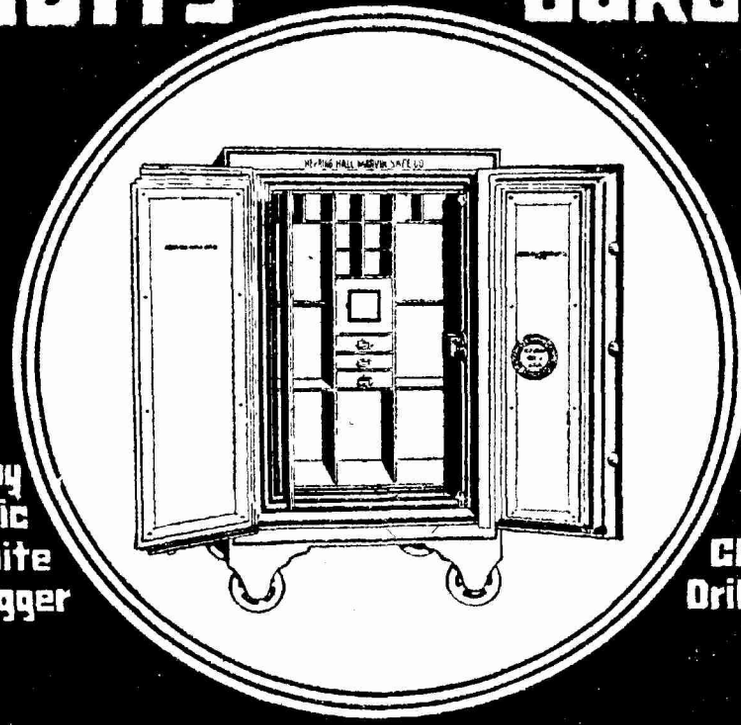

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appeal to the American government for supporting the Shantung question and opposing the peace conference decision.

The Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan section, has recently promulgated a set of new rules concerning the transportation of tea by that railway, which are intended to invigorate the depressed tea trade in China by offering the tea dealers special favorable terms. This section of the Canton-Hankow line covers practically all the important tea producing districts of Hupeh where the trade has been hampered by the civil war between the North and South and the shortage of demand from abroad.

Wang Yu-cha, an adviser to President Hsu Shih-chang, is down here from Peking on business connected with a mining enterprise near Ocheng in Hupeh. This enterprise is run by Mr. Wang but so far has proved unsuccessful. Yang Tu, an active promotor of the monarchical movement of the late President Yuan Shih-kai and a man connected with the proposed scheme of development of a Greater Hankow, is now visiting Changsha on business connected with a mining enterprise in Hunan.

Comm. Z. H. Volpicelli, who has been for many years the Consul-General for Italy in Canton and was some thirty years ago in the service of the Italian Consulate at Hankow, is revisiting Hankow this week on his overland journey from Canton through Hunan. He is on his way home on furlough. Mr. Volpicelli gave a lecture on Dante and his famous work "Divina Commedia" on behalf of the flood relief in Hupeh on Monday, when the chair was occupied by Francis Wang, a famous Hupeh priest who had resided in Italy for more than thirty years.

The following is the report of the revenue of the Hankow Maritime Customs House for the month of July last as compared with that of the corresponding month in 1918:

	July 1918
Foreign goods imported .....Tls.	85,429,553
Chinese goods exported	169,455,370
Chinese goods re-exported	16,915,116
Tonnage dues (Foreign flags)...	1,625,400
Tonnage dues (Chinese flags)...	618,200
Transit dues on Foreign goods..	9,010,610
Transit dues on Chinese goods..	747,900
Total .....Tls.	284,792,149

	July 1919
Foreign goods imported .....Tls.	109,904,463
Chinese goods exported	279,572,359
Chinese goods re-exported	18,142,698
Tonnage dues (Foreign flags)...	4,652,400
Tonnage dues (Chinese flags)...	460,000
Transit dues on Foreign goods..	6,139,864
Transit dues on Chinese goods..	605,850
Total ....Tls.	419,477,634

Comparison: An increase of Tls, 135,685,485 over the record of July 1918.

P. S. J.

Hankow, August 30, 1919.

10-028

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10-029

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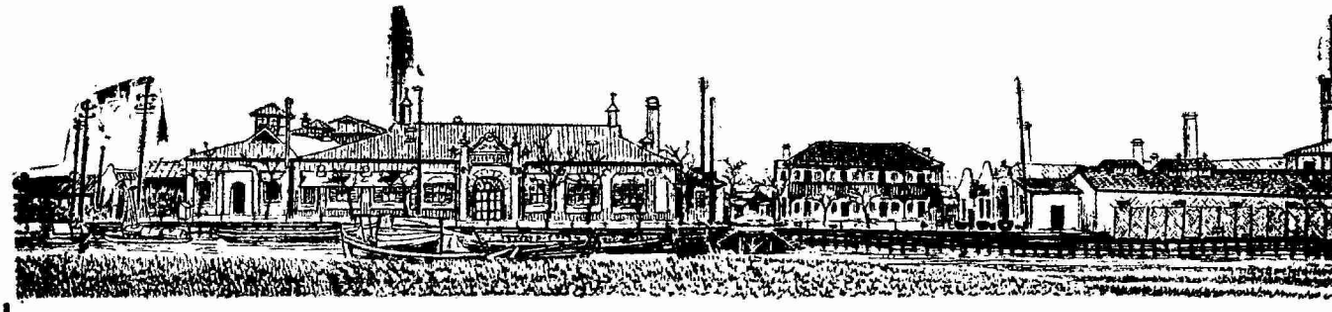

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Fruits-all varieties
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SHANGHAI, CHINA

News From Honan

Due to the cholera the Students' Summer Conference to be held on August 23 to August 30 at Hwei Hsien has been postponed.

A suggestion has been made by the Provincial Assembly that the Foreign Commissioner's Office shall be abolished due to the fact that there are few relations and negotiations in the Honan province.

Eight half-day schools for poor people were established in Kaifeng by the mother of Tuchun Chao Ti. Persons of poor families from 12 to 25 years old can enter any of these schools, with the idea that they study four hours per day, without charges and free text books are provided. The curriculum of these schools include National readers, ethics, arithmetic, and gymnastics. The time for finishing the course is two years.

It is reported that the Western section of the Lotung Railway (Loyang-Tungkwan Railway) is to be constructed with Japanese capital and to be under Japanese control and as a result many telegrams have been sent to the Central government from the province of Honan for its cancellation. Later telegrams have been received by the General Chamber of Commerce and Provincial Assembly that the suggestion will not be enforced.

A First and Second Poor People's Factory have been established by the Provincial Assembly. The First Poor People's Factory is for boys and men from 15 to 60 years old, while the latter is for girls and women of the same age. The factories are advertising for workers and both food and clothing will be provided for the employees. Workers are also permitted to take material from the factory to work on in their homes.

Cholera is existing in many cities in the province and in the city of Cheng Chow there are more than 300 deaths reported within ten days. Plague precautionary offices were established in Cheng Chow and Kaifeng and a telegram has been sent to the Central government asking for Mex. $20,000 for anti-plague purposes. Orders have been issued prohibiting the sale of water, sweet melons, various kinds of fruit, and mule and horse meat. Another order was issued advising the public (1) to keep everything clean and covered and to kill flies; (2) not to eat anything uncooked or unclean melons or fruits; (3) to keep isolated from patients and to bury the dead within twenty-four hours.

News from Canton

Some 3,700 taels worth of opium from Poseh was captured by the Nanning Customs on August 10.

According to reports from Kuangsi, General Lu Ying-ting is hurrying troops to the Yunnan border for fear of an invasion. At the same time places around Momeng are being fortified.

The ability of the foundries in Honan to turn out small electric light plants is encouraging many towns in Kuangtung to equip themselves with this modern convenience. A company with $35,000 capital will operate a plant at Kit-yang.

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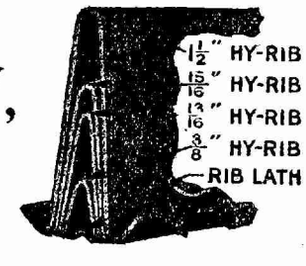


10-031

Members of Parliament who have been absent in Shanghai and Peking are gradually returning to Canton in order to sit as members of the Constitutional Convention. It has been decided to continue the work of drafting a constitution for the Republic of China.

Both the National Assembly and the Administrative Council have signified their disapproval of Wang I-tang, a leader of the An Fu Club at Peking, as the chief delegate for the North in the coming resumption of the Internal peace conference at Shanghai.

Liang Lan-hsun, the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has apologized to the Japanese Consul-General on behalf of the military governor for the attack by a coolie on a Japanese during a boycott demonstration near Shameen last May.

The militarists in Canton, in order to have more control in the province, will station soldiers at every district and recruit more men. The pretext for doing this is that there are too many bandits in the districts and they should be suppressed with military force.

Chao S. Bok, A. M., J. D., an American returned student, has resigned as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Constitutional Provinces of the Southwest. His resignation has not yet been acted upon by the administrative council of the military government.

In spite of repeated requests from overseas Cantonese and the delegates of the Shanghai Cantonese community, the military government has not yet been able to see its way to appoint Dr. Wu Ting-fang as civil governor of Kuangtung. For the present the militarists are having complete control of the military government.

Smuggling rice for export is still going on because of the large profit that can be realized out of the deal. The other day as many as 52 bags were captured from one outgoing Hongkong-Canton river steamer alone by the Customs searchers. The worst offenders are the soldiers who carry rice away in government transports to unknown places.

Rice is selling at $10 a picul in Kuangsi at present while it was sold at but $6.50 lately. At first an embargo on rice was proclaimed by the Kuangsi authorities to ports in the Shiuhing Districts in Kuangtung, but arrangements are now being made to relieve the situation, as these districts depend almost wholly on that western province for their food.

The resignation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as one of the seven administrative directors of the military government has been refused by the National Assembly in joint session. The doctor was given the credit by the session as the first man to inaugurate the Republic and also the first to stand by the Constitution when it was violated more than two years ago.

Chinese reports from Macao say that the paper money there is being circulated at a discount, as the Banco Nacional Ultramarino is unable to redeem the notes when silver is required by the merchants. Silver pieces are not only short in Macao, but also throughout Canton, as the silk markets are opening at Shuntak and much silver is needed for the transactions there.

According to a manager of one of the largest department stores in Canton, there are still $30,000,000 worth of Japanese goods in the possession of the Cantonese, and it will take many months before the goods can be disposed of. He is positive, however, that no large order has gone to Japan for more goods since the boycott movement began last May.

The Provincial Assembly of Kuangtung has been denied of its right to act over the grant of the tramway franchise to a syndicate by the Provincial government. According to all reasonable men, a franchise is subject to public regulation; but since the militarists are controlling every department of the government, it is not believed the representatives of the people will be given the opportunity to exercise their power on behalf of the people, as far as the present attitude of the government is concerned.

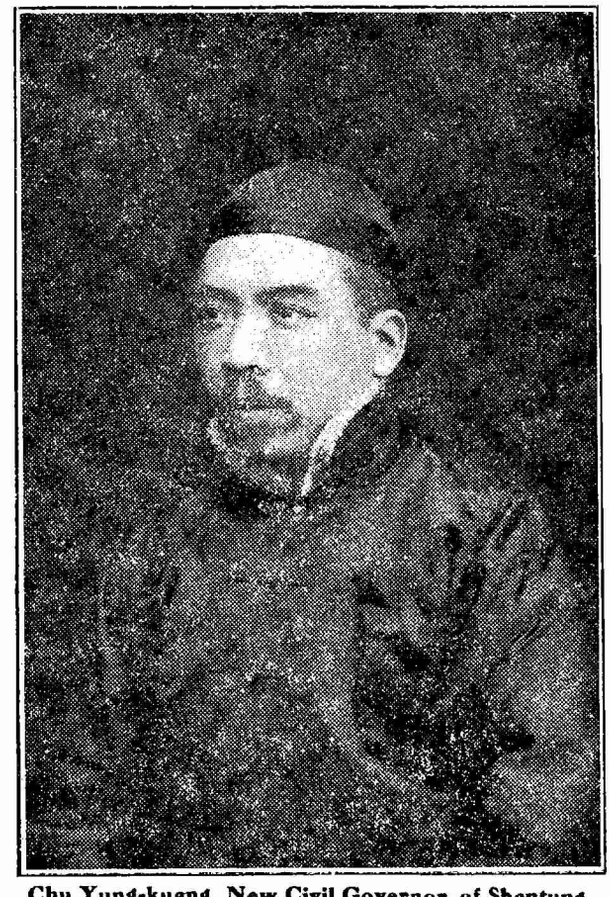
Practically all public schools in Canton opened for their fall session August 18, except the Government Law School, the students refusing to attend classes until their former principal, Yeh Hsia-sheng, dismissed by the government for favoring the boycott of Japanese and the removal of traitors, is reinstated in office. The Ellis Kadoorie School in Honan is unable to resume session also because of the dispute over the school authorities and the student rising out of the recent political strike is not yet settled.

Canton saw its first modern regatta August 15, when a sampan race and a swimming contest were held at Tungshan under the auspices of the Aquatic Recreation Club. Several thousand persons turned out to enjoy the day in many house boats, steam launches, motor-boats and crafts. The number of leading officials and citizens present has helped to make the affair a public movement, and it has been decided to have this at least an annual festival so that all schools and athletic clubs will participate in the events as in the provincial athletic meets.

H. W.

Canton, August 21, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Chu Yung-kuang, New Civil Governor of Shantung
（屈映光）

For Americans in China who served in the European War

The REVIEW is compiling a list of all Americans now living in China who were in service in the European war. This refers to any branch of war work, actual service in Europe, service in America, Siberia, etc. service in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Chinese Labor Corps, and so on.

The purpose of this list is for reproduction in the REVIEW, for statistical purposes, and also to form the nucleus for a possible organizition here of Americans who participated in the War. We already have a list of several names, but do not desire to print same until it is complcte. Please fill out the attached blank and mail to the REVIEW at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

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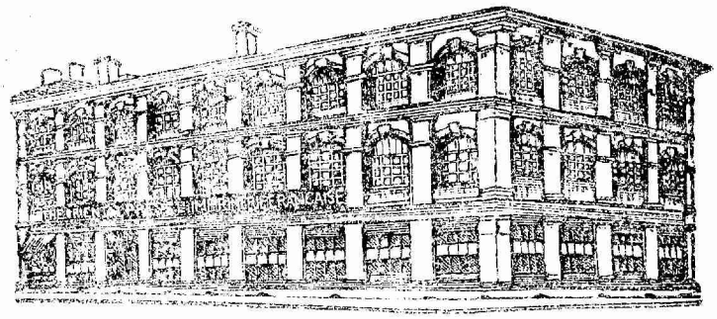

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Chu Yung-kuang, former military and civil governor of Chekiang, has recently been appointed civil governor of Shantung, to succeed Sung Ming-chang, who became unpopular with the Peking government on account of his pro-people attitude.

Nearly forty years of age, the new Shantung governor was born at Linghai, Chekiang. He graduated from the Ch'ih Cheng Kung Tang Institute, which was a high school. Soon after his graduation he was engaged as a teacher of the same school. Later he became Superintendent of the Ang Shan Commercial School at T'ai Chow.

Still later Mr. Chu became teacher of the Military Survey School in Anhwei, and during this period of his life, he came in contact with military people who rendered no small service to him in his subsequent official career.

In the first year of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Chu was appointed adviser to the fifth army of Chekiang, having taken a prominent part in the first revolution which overthrew the Manchu regime. From the advisership he was promoted to be chief of civil affairs of Chekiang. Later he became chief of interior affairs of the same province. Then he was in control of all civil affairs of Chekiang. Finally he was made civil governor.

The late President Yuan Shih-kai had much confidence in Mr. Chu and frequently consulted him on the administration of affairs in the Yangtze provinces. Mr. Chu was also well liked by the Kuo Ming Tang, the people's party, for a time.

In December of 1915, when Yuan Shih-kai had practically made himself Emperor of China, he conferred upon Mr. Chu the rank of first class count. In April of 1916 Chekiang declared independence of Peking as a protest against President Yuan's monarchical ambition. Mr. Chu joined in the movement, and before the collapse of the short-lived Empire, was made Tutuh or military governor of Chekiang.

Later Mr. Chu resigned the post of both civil and military governor of Chekiang on account of popular opposition, and went to Peking. During his two years of stay in the Capital, Mr. Chu was interested in the promotion of friendly relations between America and China. He was one of the promoters of the Sino-American Association, the membership of which includes several distinguished Americans of the city.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 29. Marshal Tuan at a conference held at the President's Office advocates the proclamation of martial law in Peking as a means to prevent demonstrations similar to that which occurred on the previous afternoon when a deputation of students made a descent upon the President; they were immediately arrested but released during the night with the exception of three said to be the leaders of the movement.

August 30. The authorities at Peking decline to proclaim martial law as had previously been suggested might be necessary to curb the agitation of the students.

September 3. The Diplomatic Corps at Peking agree to hand over to the Chinese Government out of the Customs surplus Tls. 2,500,000 and $1,000,000, less 13.7 per cent for the South.

SIBERIA

September 1. The daily telegrams regarding Russian affairs, which are very numerous, indicate activity both military and economic in many directions; for instance, Admiral Koltchak issues an appeal to the Siberians for all to take part in the anti-Bolshevik campaign; the influence of the Cossack groups in Siberia is stated to be constantly increasing; at Archangel stern fighting occurs along the Railway and at Omsk the Economic Council takes urgent measures to secure workmen for the coal mines by improving their living conditions and augmenting wages.

GENERAL

August 26. The Prince of Wales arrives in Toronto.

August 27. The death occurs at Pretoria of General Louis Botha, after an attack of influenza.——Dr. Edward T. Williams, one of the American advisers at the Peace Conference and formerly chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department, tells the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he objected very strongly to the Shantung settlement in the Peace Treaty and suggested to President Wilson that the treaty should have a blanket provision that all German property in China

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be returned to China and any rights taken from Germany by Japan be returned to China within one year; he states that Dr. S. K. Hornbeck and other American advisers also objected to the Shantung provision of the Peace Treaty.

August 28. The French Chamber of Deputies continues to discuss the Peace Treaty which has so far not been ratified; the French people generally distrust the kind of protection offered by the League of Nations but are favorable to an Anglo-Franco-American Alliance.

August 29. An explosion occurs on board the steamer *Melville Dollar*, *en route* from Manila to Hongkong, as a result of which 6 men are killed.

September 1. The principal British steamship companies announce that their vessels will commence loading at Hamburg and Bremen.

Men and Events

A. J. Carson, of Andersen Meyer & Company, Shanghai, departed on a six months leave for America on Tuesday, September 6.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland R. Hughes on Monday, September 1, at No. 30 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

C. Newton Dubs, who has been engaged in missionary work in China, departed this week for America for a six months furlough.

C. J. Spiker, Vice-Consul of the American Consulate at Shanghai, will depart for Antung, Manchuria, on September 10, where he will act as Consul.

Dr. Frank B. Baldwin, of Rochester, New York, who has been in U. S. war service, has arrived in Shanghai for a visit and is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Verne Claire, who has been with the International Banking Corporation at Hankow for the past two years, has arrived in Shanghai to be connected with the office here.

R. H. Morris, who has been connected with the New York office of the Youraveta Home & Foreign Trade Co. Inc., has arrived in Shanghai to join the local offices.

J. F. McRae, an engineer on the s. s. *Melville Dollar*, *en route* to Hongkong, and five firemen were killed when the main steampipe burst. The chief engineer, D. Fraser, was badly scalded.

J. E. Jacobs, Vice-Consul of the United States Consulate at Shanghai, returned to Shanghai from America, where he has been for the past six months on leave, per s. s. *China* on Saturday, August 30.

Richard C. Veit, formerly resident at New York and a senior director of the Standard Oil Company, died in the American Naval Hospital, Tokio, on Thursday, August 28. Mr. Veit was 68 years old and had been with the Standard Oil Company for 50 years. He had just finished a trip in the Orient.

Hollington K. Tong, assistant editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW, of Peking, was in Shanghai this last week for a few days while on his way to Ningpo to attend the funeral of his mother who died on Thursday, September 28.

Donald Macdonald, of San Francisco, vice-president of A. F. Thane & Company, is in Shanghai in connection with his company's business in China. The Shanghai office of A. F. Thane & Company is located at No. 5 Jinkee Road.

Edward White, who arrived in China in 1894 to join Robert Anderson & Co., and who has been Acting Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council in the absence of E. C. Pearce, departed for England per s. s. *Porthos* on Tuesday, September 2. He was accompanied by Mrs. White.

Jabin Hsu, of the *China Press*, and C. F. Ling, of the Advertising Department of Andersen, Meyer & Co., will address the next meeting of the Advertising Club of China on September 10 at 8.45 p. m. at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. The subject will be "Shanghai Newspapers and Magazines in Relation to Advertising."

According to a telegram received by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the company has purchased four steamships to ply betweem San Francisco and Baltimore through the Panama Canal. The company will receive cargo in December at Shanghai for Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Havana and Baltimore.

Among the passengers arriving on the s. s. *China* on Saturday, August 30, were the following: Dr. Wu Chao-chu, representing the constitutional government of Canton at the peace conference, George Hsu-chien, Kung Hsiang-ko, Ooing Shung-foo and Wu Tah-kwang, Major F. J. Baldwin, U. S. A., E. P. Graham Barrow and Lieut. Miller.

W. J. Cassady, manager and purchasing agent for the American Cotton Oil Company of No. 65 Broadway, New York, is in Shanghai on business. He is living at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Cassidy was accompanied to China by a representative of the N. K. Fairbanks Company who is now in Manchuria, but is expected in Shanghai in a few weeks.

The death of Wong Soong-sung, Mixed Cour Magistrate, was caused by a landslide at Kuling, China on August 28. Mr. Wong was spending his vacation at Kuling with Chaing Mong-chiu, a personal friend of Mr. Wong's, and a Chinese educator when a landslide struck the house at about 3 a.m. killing them both, and a coolie in their employ.

Charles K. Edmunds, president of Canton Christian College of Canton, China, was in Shanghai this week on his way to Canton after a six months vacation in the United States. While in America, Prof. Edmunds delivered a series of lectures before the larger Chambers of Commerce on business conditions in China. An article by Prof. Edmunds on the "Japanese Situation in Hawaii" appears in this week's issue of the REVIEW.

B. F. Ward, a representative of the Chicago Association of Commerce, is now in the Orient making an investigation of business conditions from the standpoint of Chicago and its trade territory. Mr. Ward has been in Japan for several weeks and is now in Manila on his way to Shanghai and other points in China. It is said that the Chicago Association of Commerce is planning to send a Trade Commission to China within the next few months.

John F. Bodenstein of Manila, a machinist with twelve years experience in railroad shops in the United States, three years in the United States Navy Yard on machinery repairs, and eleven years in the Ordinance Department of the U. S. Army, is seeking connections as a machinist in China. Bodenstein is 46 years old, in good health, and is recommended by the Manila Merchants Association. He may be addressed in care of the Association, Kneedler Bldg., Manila.

J. W. Sanger, Special Trade Commissioner of the United States government, recently departed from San Francisco for the Orient for the purpose of making an investigation of advertising and merchandising methods for the purpose of determining how these facilities can be used to promote the sale of American goods in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and India. Mr. Sanger has just completed a similar investigation in Central and South America and in the West Indies.

The death occurred at Peking on Saturday, August 30, of S. F. Jones, manager of the Grace China Company, Shanghai. Mr. Jones departed for Peking and Hankow on a trip a few weeks ago, and was attacked by cholera while in Peking, death shortly following. He was 37 years old and is a native of San Francisco. Mr. Jones was agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. at Panama and later represented the company at Kobe and last year came to Shanghai when offices of the Grace China Company were opened and acted as manager. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Dorothy.

Cards have been mailed out to residents of Shanghai who have been members of the American Red Cross requesting them to renew their subscriptions or to solicit new memberships among residents who have recently come to Shanghai. The membership is of six classes, all of which include subscription to the *Red Cross Magazine*, except the annual membership, and are as follows: Subscribing Mex $2.75 per year; contributing Mex $6.50 per year; sustaining Mex. $13 per year; life Mex. $66.50 one payment; patron Mex. $125 one payment and annual (without magazine subscription) Mex. $1.50 per year.

The Shanghai office of the Admiral Line, Pacific Steamship Company, opened September 1 at No. 53 Szechuen Road with F. C. Charman in charge as agent. The first vessel of the company's new service line between China and northern ports of the Pacific coast of the United States, the *Coaxet*, docked at Shanghai on September 5. According to the announcements of the company, two services will be inaugurated between Shanghai and the United States, a semi-monthly sailing for Puget Sound and a monthly sailing for Portland, Oregon. John J. German, general agent for the Far East, of Hongkong, assisted in opening the new office.

Lynn W. Meekins, Trade Commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce, arrived in Shanghai this

week on his way to Peking, where he will act as American Commercial Attache during the absence of Julean Arnold in America. He is accompanied by Mrs. Meekins and child. Before coming to China Mr. Meekins was in charge of the office of the Foreign and Domestic Bureau of Commerce in Chicago and New York and has been in very close touch with the larger American interests who are working toward the development of closer trade relations between China and the Orient.

The first meeting of the fall session of the Chinese language school maintained in Shanghai by the British Chamber of Commerce will be at 5.15 o'clock Monday, September 8, on the first floor of the McBain Building, No. 1 The Bund. According to a recent decision of the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce the school is now open to employees of American firms in Shanghai and vicinity. Heretofore the school has been for British subjects only. An address by H. M. Consul-General J. W. Jamieson, Esq., C. M. G., will be a feature of the opening session of the school after which the acting director and the students will arrange the classes and time of meetings.

More than 100 representives were present from various provinces in China at the Conference of the Western Returned Students opened on Saturday, August 30, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Shanghai. The principal business of the opening session was the election of officers, who consist of the following: Tsai Yuen-pei, president; David Z. T. Kui and Wang Chung-hui, vice-presidents; W. S. Tsu, secretary; and N. P. Chen, treasurer. As a part of the program the following resolutions were passed, one calling for the establishment of a publicity bureau and a bureau for the reception of foreign travellers, a committee to study the possibilities of establishing an industrial university, and the introduction by the federation of the national phonetic system for the Chinese language. The main object to keep the returned students in close relation.

Correction: In an introduction to an article dealing with the development of the Chinese cotton milling industry, which was reprinted in last week's issue of the REVIEW from the *North China Daily News*, the statement was made that the article had been written by the "manager of one of the large foreign firms in Shanghai." Since the article appeared in the REVIEW, we have been informed that the article was prepared by a member of the staff of the *North China Daily News* and not by the manager of a foreign firm. The article in question referred in flattering terms to the activities of American firms in this field, and has aroused considerable discussion in American, British and Chinese business circles. The British Chamber of Commerce in a letter in the *North China Daily News* published on Friday, August 29, criticised that paper for publishing an article that: "would lead anyone not acquainted with the true situation to suppose that American importers are the leading spirits in China's cotton mill industry—a departure from the facts so grotesque and.....so unexpected as to call for public correction." The REVIEW has been informed that the article in question *was prepared* by a member of the staff of the leading British organ of public information in China *after interviews with several sources of information* that are in close touch with the phenomenal development of China's cotton spinning and weaving industries.

The Chinese Language at Harvard

Far enough from the ideas of the Pilgrim Fathers who founded a "college" at Cambridge, Massachusetts, or those of John Harvard, whose donation of a library named the institution, is the idea of a professorship of Chinese language and literature in the modern Harvard University. The East Asiatic Society, however, which is seeking to raise the sum of $125,000 needed to endow the professorship, is a substantial New England organization, some of whose members could doubtless trace their ancestry back to the early days of Harvard College, and its conviction of the desirability of a chair of Chinese language and literature is simply an indication of the change in the scope of education since the college was founded. China was then practically unknown; later it became a land to trade with; and now it becomes a country to study.—*From the "Monitor," Boston.*

The Silkworm and the Mulberry Leaf

The foregoing ingenius cartoon depicting the Far Eastern political situation appeared in the *China Times*, a Chinese newspaper of Shanghai, this week. A rough translation of the inscription on the cartoon is as follows: "Recently my friend told me that a 'certain national' told him that the position of China is that of a mulberry leaf, while the position of his country is that of a silkworm. Mulberry leaves should be eaten by silkworms. Formosa and Korea have already been eaten. Tsingtao comes next."

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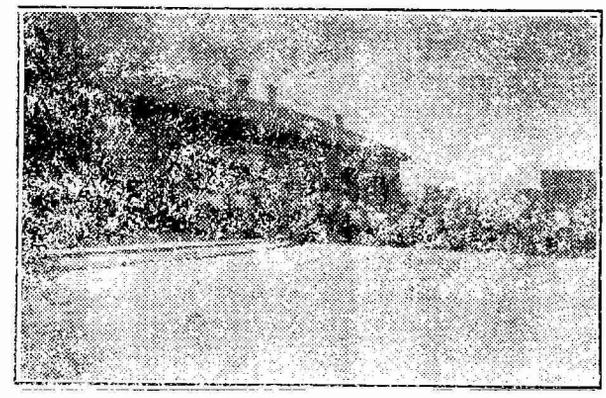
Siberian Commission American Red Cross

AMERICAN Red Cross relief work in the vicinity of Tomsk, western Siberia, covers a wide range. It includes such varied things as farming, maintenance of a "milk line," disinfection of typhus ridden barracks, vegetable gardening, playgrounds for children, school, hospital, employment agency, sewing rooms and bath stations.

American Red Cross workers reached Tomsk in the winter of 1918-19 and began in that city crowded with refugees and soldiers to look for buildings which could be used for relief purposes. At the present time the Red Cross "plant" is well established and, although the amount of supplies distributed is necessarily limited, the relief afforded through employment is constantly developing. The staff of the main sewing room has increased from nine women on March 6 to more than 150, all but one of whom are refugee women. Up to date more than 10,000 garments have been turned out, mostly for women and children. The application department, where all applications for assistance are first received, has clothed upwards of 5,000 people, issuing about 17,000 garments. Handling of homeless, ill and shivering refugees was one of the hardest problems faced by the Red Cross staff of four women when it arrived in Tomsk last winter. Uncounted thousands of refugees were headed and huddled in the city of Tomsk and the village nearby, living in great unheated barracks, earthen-floored, or in ramshackle frame houses, or even in dug-outs, or *ziemliankas*. Unemployment, hunger and illness competed to diminish the ranks of these refugees. The city officials had no idea of Red Cross aims or methods and it took diplomacy and much energetic "follow up" work to secure their cooperation and necessary authorization to handle refugee barracks. Finally the Red Cross women secured control near the Tomsk railway station No. 2 of three large and one small barracks, all in a frightful condition of dilapidation and dirt. The buildings were disinfected, whitewashed, rearranged and largely reconstructed under the direction of the Red Cross women. A



A log building which the Tomsk Government turned over to the American Red Cross for refugees.

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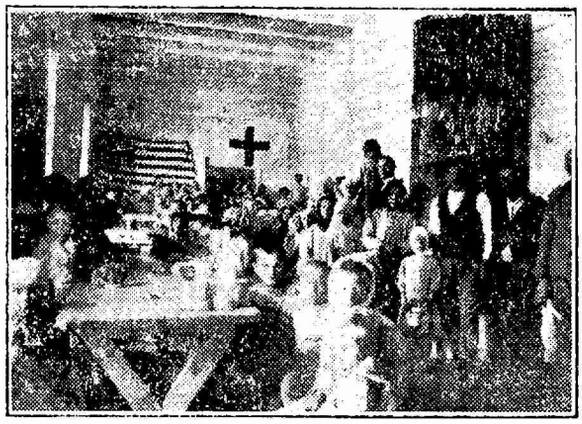
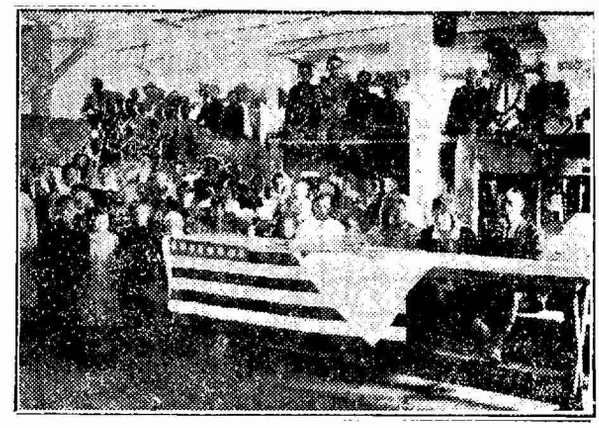
limited distribution of food was started and, although food prices in western Siberia have been abnormally high, the cost per capita for food and its preparation was 1.83 roubles per person. The rouble at that time ranged from 9 to 11 per dollar.



The Dining-room at the barracks, Tomsk, where refugee families are cared for by the American Red Cross.

Another activity at Tomsk is the feeding station, where distribution of food has been given to some women and children and a few invalids and old people. Soup made from meat and vegetables and of the kind so popular among the Russians was distributed each day, one plate of the soup making a considerable meal even for an adult in full health.

An especially interesting feature of the American Red Cross work in Tomsk was the arrangement between the American Red Cross and the Tomsk University Medical School for joint operation of the medical school's hospital.



Municipality Barracks—Western Siberia.

It has been a custom to close this hospital temporarily during the summer months. This summer it is being kept open, with supplies, cost of upkeep and salaries paid for by the Red Cross, and American Red Cross doctors sent to work with the Russian staff. The professors in this medical school are men of high attainments. Several of them came from the great universities of European Russia. The hospital was taken over by the American Red Cross on April 15, the capacity being then 110 beds. The Red Cross decided to increase this number to 200. As in every Siberian hospital, the Tomsk institutios seriously needed gauze, bandages, cotton, anaesthetics, etc., and these were supplied from Red Cross relief stores.

At Taiga, four hours' ride from T msk, there has also been considerable relief work done under the Tomsk Red Cross Unit. Taiga is the junction point

where the Tomsk branch leaves the Trans-Siberian road, and has been for many months one of the cities in western Siberia most seriously congested with refugees. A feeding station at Taiga has been one of the main activities and a considerable quantity of clothing has been distributed there.

Especially valuable assistance has been given the Red Cross workers at Tomsk by the American vice-consul, Arthur L. D'Ille. From the day when the Red Cross women came to Tomsk with neither quarters nor information except that there were suffering people by the thousands, Mr. D'Ille has been untiring in his assistance, and was able to assist particularly as financial agent in charge of the hospital.

Because of its location and facilities, Tomsk was selected a few days ago by the American Red Cross medical officials as the location for a 3,000-bed hospital, established to meet the emergency in western Siberia caused by the heavy fighting around Chelyabinsk and Ekaterinburg. This hospital is apart from the regular work of the Tomsk Unit.

Tomsk, Siberia, July 17, 1919.

Women and Events

A son, Hubert Ruskin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Geldhart, of Shanghai, at Dr. Barrie's Hospital, Kuling, on July 25.

The following contributions have been made to the Red Cross Summer Disease Hospital, which has been treating the cholera cases in the recent cholera epidemic: British-American Tobacco Company, Mex $1,000; Standard Oil Company, Mex. $500; Asiatic Petroleum, Mex. $500; Marshal of the Bank of China, Tls. 100.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of ex-President William Taft, according to a recent paper in America, has had a remarkable career so far. At nineteen years old she was presiding at state dinners and formal affairs at the White House and at twenty-eight has been elected assistant president of Bryn Mawr College. Miss Taft during the war did some wonderful service on the farms at Bryn Mawr college and was responsible for the greatest amount of recruits.

A financial statement of the American Red Cross Cinema at Chefoo, China, from May 6 to August 5 has just been issued and shows a net profit of $646.11. The American Red Cross has practically devoted a similar sum of money to fight the cholera epidemic in Foochow as well as in Chefoo. This fund derived from the cinema has made it possible to start a sanitation educational campaign in Chinese, which is sure to benefit the Chinese and foreigners residing in the district of Chefoo.

Shantung

Shantung and International Morals

From the "Chicago Tribune"

The British in China do not present a moral issue. The French in Indo-China do not present one. The Russians did not. The Germans did not. But the Japanese do. Just why? The other occupations of China, by Europeans, were purely imperialistic schemes. They not only encroached on China with spheres of influence, with ports occupied, with areas under military control, but they brought new frontiers up to Japan. Japan had to fight two wars on those new frontiers. China, an inert, peaceable, helpless nation, never was able to keep a land grabber from taking what the land grabber wanted. When China yielded, Japan had trouble. China the pacifist made war for Japan the fighter. It is not a pleasing thing to international morals to give Shantung to Japan. The peace conference was nothing articulate if it were not moral, but its hands were not to know what its lips were saying and its eyes were not to see what its hands were doing. Shantung was at least a moral explosion. It blew down the front of the temple, and now everybody can see that behind the front there was a very busy market. The morals were the morals of a horse trade. If the muezzin were loud and constant in his calls to prayer it probably was to drown the sound of the dickering in the market. There is no longer any obligation upon this nation to accept the covenant of the League of Nations as a moral document. It is not. It is a shrewdly written piece of realism and the only altruistic nation which will sign it will be the United States. The others, true to their national instincts and traditions, have taken care of themselves. The United States Senate should see that the United States takes care of itself, not in grabbing something, but in not giving away what it needs. The highest morality will be one which conserves American rights, traditions, principles, and necessities.

America Upholds Right and Justice

From the "Sin Wan Pao"

While going over the peace treaty the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate changed the word Japan into China in the clauses concerning Shantung. It is difficult to say what this will eventually lead to, but it shows that justice still prevails. We should on our part do everything we can for ourselves. The war between China and Germany automatically cancelled all the treaties between China and Germany. If so, then there can be no rights and justice left for the Germans to surrender to any other third party. Yet the peace conference has decided to dispose of these rights and privileges. The reason for doing so is the secret treaty between Japan and the Allied countries. They seem to have forgotten that China is not part of Japan and the treaty between them and Japan has no binding force on China. What would the world say if China should dispose of Japanese rights while concluding a treaty with another Power? What is the good of having the peace conference if "Might still makes Right?" The American Senate upholds China's claims evidently not for the purpose of pleasing China but for the sake of justice and right. Since the United States is the only Power which has the courage to repudiate Japan, China is especially grateful to her.

"Humanity" a Privilege for the Powerful Only

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

China has refused to sign the treaty with Germany. There is some likelihood of her also refusing to sign the treaty with Austria. If so, then China's participation at the peace conference is a superfluous act. It was also superfluous on the part of the Allied governments to induce China to enter the alliance. China entered the group for the sake of humanity. She participates at the peace conference also in the

hope of seeing humanity upheld. The Shantung question as provided for in the peace treaty with Germany shows how much humanity is still left for this world. The five clauses of the Austrian treaty emphasises this point even more. Hence humanity seems to be a privilege enjoyed by the powerful and not by the humiliated or by a defeated enemy?

What Can China Expect When She Depends Upon Others?

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

In matters diplomatic personal concern is the most vital point. It is a sign of weakness to expect others to be enthusiastic about our welfare. Why is Japan doing her best to plot against us regarding Shantung? Why is the United States the only country which is willing to help us? Why did President Wilson sympathise with us at first but forsook us in the end? Why did Great Britain, France and Italy promise to help us but have never done so in deed? The reason is that their personal concern varies in degree. The attitude is a thermometer to indicate the degree of the personal concern of the parties concerned. No country is so vitally concerned as China in relation to the Austrian claims to alter the peace treaty. What can we expect when we ourselves do nothing but hope others will render us help.

More Ashamed than Gratified

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

The Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate has decided to alter the Shantung clauses of the peace treaty by replacing the word Japan with China. The news causes us to feel gratified and also ashamed. Shantung is a Chinese question, but instead of the Chinese it is the Americans who advocate the change. We feel more ashamed than gratified. The feeling of shame is, however, not a solution. It should stir up in us the spirit of work and action, otherwise we have ceased to be Chinese.

Fair-Minded Foreigners Favor Chinese Representatives

From the "Shih Pao"

It is a matter of right and justice that Chinese residents in the International Settlement should be represented on the Municipal Council, yet it has taken a good deal of energy and fight to secure a promise from the Municipal Council to have a Chinese advisory board. What we want is not an advisor. We should not, therefore, stop at getting this promise. Nevertheless it is something towards the goal. Let us push forward and reach beyond the first step. Fair-minded foreign residents of Shanghai are all in sympathy with the Chinese. It is their desire to be on good terms and want to cooperate with us. We must do our part.

Correspondence

Is Western Education A Menace to Chinese Civilization?

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Many of us Chinese, and perhaps foreigners too, can hardly be satisfied with some of the statements set forth in Mr. Koo Hung-ming's article on "Returned Students and the Literary Revolution," appearing in the REVIEW for August 16. One of the statements, which Mr. Koo made or at least tried to make and which was evidently misrepresenting and misleading, was that the Literary Revolution is identified with an attempt to destroy the whole fabric of Chinese civilization. This is certainly untrue. On the other hand, the Literary Revolution aims to reform the Chinese language, so as to furnish an opportunity for producing a popular and living literature, and provide a better and more efficient medium through which what is best in Chinese civilization can find expression in a more vigorous and satisfactory manner. This new movement was started by returned students, because they were among the first to realize the importance and necessity of keeping the Chinese people in close and constant touch with the modern current of thinking and living. This is a practical plan growing out of the pressing needs of democracy. To say that Chinese civilization is sacred and superior to any other civilization, at this period when the world is ever changing for the better, is certainly arrogant and self-conceited, and the man must be living in the cave.

Again, Mr. Koo startled us by saying that a literate population constitutes a constant source of trouble to the country, and consequently an illiterate population is to be preferred. This is certainly a one-sided view. If the five thousand telegrams recently sent to the Chinese delegates in Paris on the Shantung question were the result of Literacy, will Mr. Koo say that this is a bad sign? We think Mr. Koo, who has received a liberal education and loves his country, will not like to see his countrymen silently yield to Japanese

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10-041

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Hohan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

militarism and autocracy without even a protest. If "coolies, mafoos, chauffeurs, bakers, etc." could become literate and send more telegrams to Paris, so much the better (money is only a secondary question!). As public opinion is the soul of the nation, it is a sin and crime to suppress it. Any one who says or means to say that the recent student movement was merely a result of literacy and did not grow out of true education, is a hopeless pessimist who sees only the dark side of things. Let him ask this question, What is at the back of the movement? Is it not patriotism? If patriotism is what inspires the students to sacrifice their best and dearest, modern education has certainly brought up men more than "a 'patriot,' a noisy 'patriot,' and a noisy newspaper-writing 'patriot.'"

Then Mr. Koo went on to state, "one can *as a rule* say to-day, 'as soon as a poor Chinese lad knows vulgate (!) English sufficiently well to be able to write a letter to the newspapers, you can see immediately that he is ethically dwarfed.'" Here again is a conclusion hastily drawn and insufficiently proven. Although there is much truth in the saying that a little learning is a dangerous thing, yet to state that a Chinese lad who studies and knows vulgate English will be ethically dwarfed is certainly a fallacy. Will Mr. Koo go so far as to say that vulgate English is a source of moral degradation or is capable of awakening the undesirable instincts that are dormant in human nature? We would like to ask Mr. Koo to give us a full explanation.

Lastly, Mr. Koo, in his article, seemed to undervalue the achievement of Western education in China and to hold it responsible for the recent disturbances happening in this country. Of course, we cannot deny that one of the dangers that threatens China to-day is the superficiality of her young men, but we must also say that not all Chinese young men are superficial, and there is where rests the last hope of China. Granting that the student strike was the direct outcome of modern education, let us ask these questions, Was the movement after all desirable or undesirable; would Mr. Koo be willing to see China's traitors daily bargaining away the birthright of this nation, would he stand up like a man against them, in the hope that China may be made safe from foreign domination; again, would Mr. Koo be satisfied with the Tsingtao decision, or would he join hand in hand with his fellow countrymen and try to stop, in the name of justice and humanity, our delegates in Paris to sign the treaty of peace? If the student movement was desirable, if traitors must be got rid of in order to preserve China's sovereignty, and if justice must be maintained in order to eliminate the possibility of another world conflict; modern education cannot be denied the credit of having inculcated in the minds of the Chinese students a broader vision of life and a deeper sentiment of patriotism.

Mr. Koo, though we do not know him personally, impresses us as being pessimistic. He seems to prefer things of the "golden past" to things of the living present. In opposing the Literary Revolution, he has his reasons, but his reasoning, it seems to us, is strikingly that of an old Chinese literatus, which requires the modern trend of thinking to make it adaptable. Mr. Koo condemns the movement as "silly," but we cannot help but think that those who are contented with their "cave" fail to grasp the importance of the change that is taking place, are only fit to live in a world when China was isolated from the "barbarian" West.

S. C. Hsu.

Soochow, August 25, 1919.

The "Banner Year" in United States Foreign Trade

AMERICAN commerce, in the fiscal year which ended with June 1919, "broke the record" in many particulars. Both imports and exports were the largest in the history of U. S. Foreign Trade and the grand total for the first time crossed the G. $10,000,000,000 line; the "favorable trade balance" exceeded that of any earlier year; and the closing month, June, wound up the spectacular record with a total trade of G. $1,211,282,450, an average of nearly G. $50,000,000 a day in the twenty-six business days of the month. The value of the merchandise forming the Foreign Commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1919 was one-half as large as that forming the entire International Trade of the world in the year preceding the war.

The exact record of this remarkable year in America's trade was according to a statement by the National City Bank of New York:—Imports $3,096-

000,000 against the former high record of $2,945,-655,000 in 1918; Exports $7,226,320,000 against the former high record of $6,290,048,000 in 1917; the grand total $10,322,460,000 against the former high record of $8,949,404,000 in 1917. The excess of exports over imports, or "favorable trade balance" was $4,129,000,000 against $3,630,639,000 in the former high record year of 1917. The favorable trade balance in the five years since the beginning of the war is greater than in the 125 years preceding the war. The gold imports in the past 5 years aggregated $1,823,000,000 and the gold exports $785,000,000, making the net importation of gold in the 5 years $1,038,000,000. The excess of exports of merchandise in the same 5 year period was $13,963,000,000, this difference between net exports of merchandise and net imports of gold being largely offset by the government's credits of $10,000,000,000 to the European Allies.

Contrary to the usual supposition, says the bank's statement, foodstuffs do not hold first place among the great groups of articles exported. Manufactures showed a larger total in the export record of the year than did foodstuffs. In fact manufactures exported were more than three times as great in value as in the year preceding the war, while foodstuffs which formed an unusually large total, fell far below that of manufactures. Basing an estimate for the full year upon the detailed figures of eleven months and the grand total for the twelfth month, it appears that manufactures exported amounted in the full year to about $3,250,-000,000, while foodstuffs were apparently about $2,-500,000,000 and manufacturing material $1,250,000,-000, though these are necessarily approximations, since figures as to the detail of the closing month's operations are not yet available. On the import side, raw materials for use in manufacturing is the largest factor, while finished manufactures imported are unusually low, forming but about 13 per cent of the total imports against 24 per cent in the year preceding the war; this reduction being due in large part, says the Bank's statement, to the fact that the section of the world from which the United States formerly drew most of the manufactures imported—Europe—has now little to sell and as a result the total imports from Europe last year were less than one-half those prior to the war, despite the much higher prices which now prevail. Exports to Europe, however, are phenomenally large despite the fact that it has little to send to America in exchange and the total value of U. S. exports to that continent in the fiscal year 1919 will aggregate about $4,500,000,000 against $1,486,000,000 in the year preceding the war. Exports to North America have doubled during the war, those to South America trebled and those to Asia quintupled.

Foreign Trade of the U. S. 1790-1919

(In millions and one decimal)

	Imports	Exports		Excess of		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total	Imports	Exports
	Million Dollars	Million Dollars		Million Dollars		
1790	23.1	19.7	.5	20.2	2.8	.....
1800	19.2	31.8	39.1	71.0	20.2	.....
1810	85.4	42.4	24.4	66.8	18.6	.....
1820	74.5	51.7	18.0	69.7	4.8	.....
1830	62.7	58.3	13.1	71.7	...	8.9
1840	98.3	111.7	12.0	123.8	...	25.4
1850	173.5	134.9	9.5	144.3	29.1	.....
1860	353.6	316.1	17.3	333.6	20.1	.....
1870	435.9	376.6	16.1	392.8	43.2	.....
1880	667.9	823.9	11.7	835.6	...	167.7
1890	789.3	845.3	12.5	857.8	...	68.5
1900	849.9	1,370.8	23.7	1,394.4	...	544.5
1913	1,813.0	2,428.5	37.3	2,465.9	...	652.9
1914	1,893.9	2,329.7	34.9	2,364.6	....	470.6
1915	1,674.2	2,716.2	52.4	2,768.6	...	1,094.4
1916	2,197.9	4,272.2	61.3	4,333.5	...	2,135.6
1917	2,659.3	6,227.2	62.9	6,290.1	...	3,630.7
1918	2,945.7	5,838.7	81.1	5,919.7	...	2,974.1
1919	3,095.6	7,084.9*	140.0	7,224.9	...	4,129.1

*June

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex: $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17 182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537.779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300.117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273.489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261 348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485.377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524.741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton: —The market has had a distinctly steady appearance almost throughout the past week, and without any very great excitement prices were carried up one tael and a half for new crop positions. At the close, however, prices receded one tael, with the tendency on the easy side.

There have been no developments of consequence as to the progress of the crop, and the news coming in daily in most sections shows a slight improvement. The vicissitudes of the fall season, however, have still to be encountered, and some nervousness has been caused during the last few days by the fear of equinoctial storms.

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WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, although we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings; but at a time when bears are making their appearance and hammering prices down in sympathy with improved weather conditions, we consider it more prudent to advise more caution on the bull side than heretofore.

Liverpool, August 25, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....30.00 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal.....15.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....19.40 ,,
Market :— Easier

New York, August 27, 1919

New York Market :—Oct. 31.75 cents
Jan. 32.07 ,,
Mar. 32.04 ,,
Market :—Easier

Bombay, August 25, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach old crop.....Rps. 495 per Khandy
,, new crop..... ,, 520 ,, ,,
Market :—Easier

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi.....	Tls.	32.00
Tungchow	,,	30.50
Tungchow New Crop...	,,	32.00
Shanghai.....	,,	29.00
Shanghai New Crop....	,,	30.50

Market :—Easier.

Better Cable Service Or A New Cable for the Pacific!

O. K. Davis, secretary of the American National Foreign Trade Council, in an interview in a recent issue of the *New York Times* made the statement that a new submarine cable will be laid across the Pacific unless there is an immediate improvement of the present service. Mr. Davis' interview was supported by figures showing that there is a lapse of from six to eight days between the filing date of a cable in the Orient and its receipt in America. He showed that even on "urgent" messages where the sender has paid three times the regular rate there is often a delay of two or three days in the delivery of the message. According to Mr. Davis the large American business interests with connections in the Orient are now considering the construction of either a new cable, or of a chain of private commercial wireless stations. It is understood that a bill has been introduced into the American Congress authorizing the use of the government wireless stations for commercial messages. In addition to this a new string of American wireless stations are now being constructed along the coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Through these stations it is hoped to reach China by way of the American wireless station on Russian Island at Vladivostock.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Russian Soviet government has asked the American Cotton Association, formed in New Orleans recently, for bids to supply half a million bales of cotton at an early date to mills in Moscow.

Estimates of contemplated highway expenditures in the United States for the season of 1919 place the total at approximately G. $300,000,000. Because of government restrictions the amount was considerably lower than in 1918, while in 1917 it was placed at G. $280,000,000.

The Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., has entered the Far Eastern field and appointed as their agents for China Thomas W. Simmons & Company, International Merchants, whose offices are at No. 10 The Bund. The Phoenix Company specializes in fire and marine insurance.

Persons in China who own Ford cars will be interested in two new Ford attachments which are now being tried out in Shanghai. One of them is a spring leaf oiling device which is attached to the spring and automatically keeps them lubricated and greatly adds to the ease of riding. The other device is a light regulator which is attached to the steering wheel and

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Mission Book Company	Kuling.
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Methodist Book Store, The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
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The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
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Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

which serves to keep the light steady whether the engine is going fast or slow. Both devices may be attached in one hour.

The American Exchange National Bank of New York in its monthly letter advises the discontinuance of the habit of exporters duplicating their foreign mail. The following on that subject is clipped from the letter: How much longer ought our exporters indulge their habit of duplicating their foreign letters? The system was dropped for overland correspondence in America when the "pony express" went out of fashion. Ocean carriers are just as safe to-day as land carriers. Why not drop the habit and save the money spent for additional postage?

More than three hundred and fifty American ships are now making cruises at regular intervals between ports of the United States and foreign nations, according to a recent report of the Shipping Board. Six ships are regularly sailing to the West Coast of Africa, nine to China and Japan, six to Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea, thirteen to the Mediterranean and Southern European ports, one hundred to the West Indies, twenty-four to the East Coast of South America, and fifty to Northern European ports. Additions have also been made recently to the trans-Pacific fleet.

That China furnishes a potential market to-day for 25,000 motor cars is the statement of the monthly publication of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with an explanatory addendum asserting that the potential purchasing capacity of the country has been arrived at by arbitrary ratios considering the physical nature, and the physical and social development of the people. The same statistics give the estimated number of automobiles in the country in 1917 as 1,200 and using the supposition that if China furnished a market such as that of the United States that there would be 10,896,000 in the nation. The tables refer as strictly as possible to passenger cars only.

The National Bank of Commerce (New York) pointed out in statistics recently that the United States had become the chief factor in the import trade of Brazil during the last five years. In 1918 that country's total imports aggregated $247,000,000, of which the United States supplied commodities valued at $89,000,000. British shipments to Brazil amounted to $50,000,000, those of Argentina $47,000,000, and the imports from France $12,000,000. In 1913 the United Kingdom led in exports to Brazil, supplying her with goods valued at $80,000,000 out of total imports of $326,000,000. Germany then stood second with $57,000,000, while the United States shipments to the South American country amounted to $51,000,000.

The General Motor Export Company, the foreign trade corporation of the General Motors Company of the United States, has recently issued a circular showing views of the various factories composing the companies and also processes by which the motor cars are made. The export company has been formed, according to the announcement contained in the circular, to coordinate manufacturing, shipping and distributing facilities to permit the marketing of the motor cars at the lowest possible prices, to inaugurate aggressive and extensive advertising campaigns and intensive sales promotion work with overseas sales organizations, to maintain an overseas service department, and to maintain intimate personal contact, through zone managers, with distributors, dealers, and sub-dealers in General Motor cars and trucks.

The Asia Banking Corporation at 35 Broadway, New York, has just issued for general distribution a booklet containing the complete draft of China's Revised Tariff. In addition to a tabulated classification of duty rates on all articles, the booklet gives the rules governing the administration of the tariff and an explanation of the methods to be used in settling questions regarding procedure. The Revision, as submitted to the Ministers of foreign governments in Peking, gives the following articles complete exemption from Chinese import duty: Foreign rice, cereals, and flour; gold and silver, both bullion and coin; printed books; charts; maps; periodicals, and newspapers. The importation of arms, ammunition, and all munitions of war is prohibited, except at the requisition of the Chinese government. American exporters engaged in trade with China will find this booklet of much value.

A new note in international financing is being brought forth in the United States by H. P. Davison, a well known banker and financier of New York, as a means of reconstructing the marketing needs for the world, particularly as these needs affect the markets of America. Mr. Davison's proposition is that instead of monetary financing and the resultant return through exports corporations of the advanced funds, a corporation be formed, controlled by government charter, of all firms capable of supplying the foreign demands in association with the leading financial institutions of the country. The scope of the corporation, according to Mr. Davison's plan, will not be sectional but will include all parts of the United States. When a country applies for a loan, Mr. Davison asserts, an investigation is to be made as to how much the country making application needs for actual development in money and how much in materials. After the rendition of this report, the country will then be furnished with the necessary materials by the corporation, bringing about a saving to the borrowing nation on products needed by shortening the channels of negotiations for American made products and eliminating any unusual commissions other than those of the export firms. The plan, it is said, is meeting with much favor.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. S. Correll, Chinkiang; A. T. Van Wyngaarden, Chefoo; H. Mann, Hankow; Dr. C. W. Taylor; A. Hashim; G. Berkins, Hongkong; M. Catoire, Hankow; A. J. Ercher, Hongkong; J. P. Williams, Manila; J. H. Meady; V. Mathews; T. D. Frawley; T. G. Blyth; A. Morrison; Miss Virken; Miss Leoria; Miss Prentice; Miss Fonda; Mr. and Mrs. Feageon; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Richardson; Miss Richardson; Miss B. Plummer, Los Angeles; H. Barton, New York; Mrs. A. Auzori, St. Louis; H. Crosby, New York; W. H. Treline, Yokohama; A. G. Green, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Meekins, Peking; Miss Meekins; R. R. Smith, Peking; H. Pfaff, New York; G. V. Gray, Los Angeles; Capt. P. A. Miller, London; T. Graves, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Hildebrand, San Francisco; F. B. Baldwin, New York; E. P. G. Barrow, Local; Frank Timberlake, San Francisco; G. O. Sevinge, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. Alvers, San Francisco; J. M. Vony; H. G. Denham, Chinkiang; J. D. Steele, San Francisco; Mrs. T. Cook; Mr. and Mrs. Railton, Yokohama; D. MacDonald, San Francisco; Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Box; R. Ross, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. Clark, New York; H. S. Carey, Foochow; H. G. Boyling, Hankow; R. C. Short; Mrs. Wenthoff; Mrs. Swenson; J. M. Busch; Mr. and Mrs.

G. C. Fredgoor; A. Schultz, Tientsin; N. V. Dossa, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. L. Hondlet, San Francisco; Mrs. G. S. Dyer; Mrs. Barker; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Petters, Tientsin; T. W. Baller, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Jilocano and daughters, Dairen; Mrs. G. R. Welch and child, Tientsin; R. S. Pratt, Ningpo; P. A. Abron, Japan; J. Halm; Mrs. B. H. Plummer, Los Angeles; P. T. Corley, Peking; Mrs. Fewkes and child, Newchwang; P. A. Paris, Peking; H. R. Hemsted, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Delay, Washington; Mrs. W. B. Scranton, Kobe; Miss M. Porter, Kobe; F. C. R. Keed, Hankow; Alex. Ivanov, Hankow; M. Celiers, Haifong; Mr. and Mrs. Montargis; A. Goodman, Peking; J. W. B. Cattell, Vladivostock; L. Kempt, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edmunds and children, Canton; Capt. G. W. F. Reidle, New York; Mrs. G. W. F. Riedel, New York; J. Migret, Peking; R. J. Birbeck, Japan; Miss E. K. Beaver; E. A. Remer; F. M. H. Halman; K. Brayshay; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Nerlsen, Local; Mrs. M. J. Carroll, San Francisco; J. D. Budhanan; L. C. Bachmann, U. S. A.; Mrs. Goldstein; Victor Syms; C. K. Edmunds; P. W. Darch, Tientsin; Sun Pao Chi, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lauson, Hongkong; J. S. Shearer, Chingkiang; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Chadwick; Capt. H. Abbott, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Snow; Mrs. Lockwood, Jones, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. Meltzer, U. S. A.; Rasmussen, Peking; Mrs. H. L. Meyer, New York; Miss H. Meyer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner, Local; W. S. McKinlay, Hongkong; C. G. DuCane, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown, Chefoo; Mme. R. Bretel, Tientsin; Edward Lloyd, London.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Miss L. Nielsen, Denmark; G. T. Marsh, San Francisco; L. A. Marsh, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. Spurgeon Medhurst, Peking; H. Appenzeller, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Packham and child; Mr. and Mrs. G. Gorsham Griggs, Nanking; Miss M. Krasting, Dairen; S. Burak, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Brugy, Local; G. Van Su, Local; Mrs. N. H. Schregordes, Amsterdam; L. Zecha, Java; A. W. L. Zecha, Java; Ed. Zecha, Java; Miss Zecha, Java; F. G. Bair, Kiukiang; E. O. Thomas, Japan; H. K. Fox; A. Raux, Singapore; M. Weil, Hanoi; J. W. Joy, Hankow; M. S. Hawey, Wuchang; S. B. Barvey, Wuchang; E.C. Heinsohn, Local; J. Barry Jones, Local; Johan Brandt, Local; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lawson and two children, Local; W. J. B. Wait, Local; W. Johnston, Local; Capt. G. Ramsland, Chinwangtao; C. Campbell, Hankow; E. Moor, Boston; A. A. Gall, Japan; R. Logan Dorrgaard, Japan; J. H. Lesnent, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Suinier, Hankow; L. Tonkonogoff, Tsingtao; Mr. and Mrs. L. Torster and baby, Tsingtao; W. Reis Harriss, Omsk; Mr. and Mrs. Pavloff, Harbin; Mrs. H. F. Skinner, Tsiangtao; C. Blomberg, Hankow.

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New Books and Publications

"The Land of Immensity"

Unknown Mongolia, by Douglas Carruthers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company 1914. Two volumes.

In these days when Northern Asia is talked of familiarly by the man on the street, it is very gratifying to get a readable book on Central Asia, and thus fill in the gap between "The Shantung Question" and "The Siberian Dilemma." Many thanks for such a book, of general interest, to Mr. Carruthers. It is through no fault of the author that the general reader must read in 1919 a record written in 1914 of a journey made in 1910-1911, but the late coming to hand of the book does make one wish that Mr. Carruthers would, by repeating part of his journey, bring the book up to date. While he is doing this, if he will also reduce the fairly expensive two-volume work to one volume by leaving out the three chapters on sport, by J. H. Miller, F. Z. S., and the first eight chapters of the present work, he will earn the gratitude of those who want the meat of the work, the chapters on Mongolia and Dzungaria. The chapters on sport, while very well-done, are not of interest to the general reader; and the first eight chapters on the Upper Yenesei Valley and its Siberian foreground are so well done that the reader is convinced that though the Upper Yenesei Nalley is still weakly Chinese politically, it is surely going Siberian politically some day, and that, as it is now geographically Siberian, it has no part in the suggested book on Mongolia and Dzungaria.

Mr. Carruthers may most properly be called an explorer, an all embracing term, for he has many interesting facts for the sociologist and the economist although he is chiefly a geographer, and apparently a very careful one—though maps are not quite as numerous as they might be. For instance, he takes occasion to poke a little fun at certain cartographers who did not really investigate the country which they mapped so readily. On one side-trip Mr. Carruthers, like the children of Israel, walked dry-shod through the waters of an inland sea. He explains the miracle by telling us that the lake was a particularly vivid mirage, set down by the map makers.

The book is well-worth the reading by all who enjoy the charm of the unknown, the lure of each fresh range of hills, each calling valley, and "'swift homesickness for the world above the snow line.'" We read of fifteen hours in the saddle and four more hours spent in preparing specimens, we hear that "Central Asia—always a land of immensity—is seen in its best and truest character in winter," we almost feel the biting winds and bitter cold, yet we are as certain as is the writer of the book that the game is worth the candle.

But the chief value of the book is its suggestions to those who are interested in affairs Chinese. To those whose interest lies in the economic growth of China, "ours is a new Mongolia" indeed. Into the Ili River basin and the best part of the Manas River valley the Chinese colonists are already flowing in ever increasing numbers, and the day of the nomad in Dzungaria sinks towards its close, but northwestern Mongolia, "a land of wealth and beauty," still offers virgin fields to the colonist, if———which brings me to the suggestions to those interested in things political.

Part of Dzungaria is sure to become as Chinese as the eighteen provinces, but Dzungaria is "The Land of Unrest." Mongolia fared very well under the special protection of the Manchus, but that special protection has been removed and the Chinese infiltration has begun. Mongols and other nomads, many of them Mohammedan, cast longing eyes across the border and would he only too glad to be mastered by Russia rather than China. Carruthers has little that is complimentary to say of the way in which the Chinese

treat the subject peoples, but he says a good word for the Postal Service from the capital of Sinkiang, and he tells of telegraph poles passed in the middle of Dzungaria, and of ambitious plans for roads, good ones, to the farthest corners of Outer Mongolia. In the days before the war then, Carruthers thinks that an independent Mongolia, and a considerably augmented South Central Siberia are quite possible.

In these days after the war, the reader thinks of Russia in upheaval and China in practically the same state, and wonders about unknown Mongolia and the fate of those telegraph poles that were lying, new and strong, in the desert in 1911.

A. W. R.

St. John's University, August 29, 1919.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

August 28, 1919; Cause No. 821; Loh Yung Che v. Abeles; petition.

" 28, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick E. Weiss, deceased; oath and bond of administrator: surety's submission to jurisdiction; letters of administration.

" 28, " Cause No. 823; United States v. Borgesan; affidavit; writ.

" 29, " Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron, deceased; depositions.

" 29, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary A. Betines, deceased; petition; final account; receipt.

In the United States Court for China

Hung Jing Chi, Plaintiff.
vs.
L. Fay Danforth, Albert Hecker Danforth, Grace Violet Danforth, Fred C. Danforth, Defendants.

Cause No. 815

Civil No. 279

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

L. FAY DANFORTH,
ALBERT HECKER DANFORTH,
GRACE VIOLET DANFORTH,
FRED C. DANFORTH,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the thirtieth day after service hereof to file their written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, this twenty-seventh day of August, 1919.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

August 29, 1919; Cause No. 824; United States v. Carver et al.; affidavit; writ.

" 30, " Cause No. 789; In re estate of Patrick J. Corrigan, deceased; receipt.

September 1, " Cause No. 737; In re Estate of Frederick John Stanley, deceased; petition; final account; receipt.

" 2, " In re Application of Ferno J. Schuhl for Admission to the Bar; application.

" 3, " Cause No. 673; Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. William K. Grove; discontinuance.

Hearings:

August 29, 1919; Cause No. 823; United States vs. Borgesan.

Judgments and Orders:

August 29, 1919; Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary A. Betines, deceased; authorizing distribution.

" 29, " Cause No. 823; United States v. Borgesan; sentence.

September 1, " Cause No. 737; In re Estate of Frederick John Stanley, deceased; authorizing distribution.